

THE MILITANT

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Che Guevara Speaks

— See page 8 —

Fidel on Death of Che

—Speech to Cuban People Oct. 15

[The following are major excerpts from an Oct. 15 report by Fidel Castro to the people of Cuba about the death in Bolivia of Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara. Other sections of the speech focused on extensive, detailed information substantiating the conclusion that Che is, in fact, dead. The speech was transmitted over Cuban national radio and television and internationally by Radio Havana.

[In our next issue we will report on the Havana mass memorial for Che that was slated at our press time, Oct. 18.]

As you probably know, the reason for this statement is the news that has been arriving from Bolivia since the 9th and which has appeared for the last few days in our press.

We must begin by stating that we have become convinced that this news, that is, the news related to the death of Major Ernesto Guevara, is unfortunately true. At various times in the past dispatches have been issued asserting his death, news of that type, but it was always easy to see that such news was unfounded.

When cables containing reports on this event began to arrive on the 9th, naturally the character of the cables and an entire set of circumstances made the news upsetting, but still there was nothing definite. The news continued on the 10th, but the cables clearly contained a series of contradictions — certain contradictions were apparent . . .

And, above all, there was a general climate of disbelief in the news from Bolivia, so much so that on the afternoon of the 10th we would have expressed serious doubt about the veracity of those reports to anyone who asked us.

However, certain indications began to appear, such as the first photographs. The first photo that arrived, late on the night of the 11th, did not bear a great resemblance — that is, many, many of us who first saw the picture tended generally to reject the idea that it was Che . . .

The next day more photographs began to come in, until one arrived that was very clear, which is this one [he shows a photo]. It is so clear that possibly even when reproduced on newsprint it will still be perfectly appreciable.

I should explain that it is not simply a matter of our acceptance of the photograph as definite

proof, but rather of photographs as one of a whole series of circumstances which — in our opinion — gave confirmatory value to this photograph, circumstances that I shall explain in a moment.

In the following days newspapers continued to arrive from foreign countries, with more photographs . . .

And, together with the photos, a great deal of other information began to arrive . . . Days later, the first photographs of the diary that was said to have been taken [from Che] arrived . . .

At the same time, there was the question of his family. His father, his brother — I am referring to his family in Argentina — who, according to information in the dispatches, were preparing to travel to Bolivia. We believed that they would have the opportunity to make first-hand observations, and it was also logical that we wait for them to give their opinion first. In that supposition, therefore, we waited. The trip was made and a whole series of incidents occurred, many of which you are familiar with, and they were not given the opportunity to see the body.

Strange Circumstances

Nevertheless, we were faced at the same time with a delicate question, with Che's relatives in Argentina, finding, as they did, a series of strange circumstances, such as the news that the body had been cremated. It is logical that under such circumstances any relative would naturally have tended to think that the news was absolutely false.

That was very natural and logical. Nevertheless, we were already completely sure. And we didn't want to state that opinion without first letting the relatives themselves know the opinion we held through mutual friends who communicate with them periodically. And we have discovered that, even at this moment, the father and the relatives in general consider the news absolutely false.

If it had simply been a personal matter, then we wouldn't have thought of insisting nor would we have publicly given an opinion in contradiction to their opinion. But the fact is that it is a problem of great public importance throughout the world, and, in addition, a matter that affects our people deeply. For that reason we felt it our duty to express our opinion.

If in our judgment there was the slightest doubt, our duty would be to express that slight doubt. If in our judgment the news was false, our duty would be to say that the news was false. If in our judgment the news was true, there were various matters to be taken into consideration.

It could be considered, in the first place, painful for us to have to state an opinion based on news coming from an oligarchic and reactionary government, a despotic government, an oppressor of its people, an ally of imperialism which is the enemy of the revolution — to find ourselves in the position of having to support and confirm the truth of that news. I think that for any revolutionary that is always painful.

Also another point was perhaps worth taking into consideration: whether maintaining doubt concerning the news could be useful in any way. However, regardless of the circumstances, even if maintaining doubt, leaving the news in doubt, had been considered beneficial in any way, we would not have hesitated to tell the truth. As a matter of fact, we don't believe it to be beneficial in any way, but I'm presenting the hypothesis as we presented it to ourselves.

Even if doubt could have been beneficial in any way, lies, fear of the truth, complicity with false illusions, complicity with lies of any kind have never been weapons of the revolution. We are unable in any way and under any circumstances — and especially taking into account the trust all revolutionaries abroad place in us, and, also, very especially, the confidence of our own people who have always been secure in the conviction that they've never been lied to, and that when a truth should be stated publicly, that truth will always be stated publicly . . .

I was telling you that we had reached that conclusion, and we hadn't reached the conclusion on the basis of isolated facts, isolated words, isolated phrases, photographs. A photograph can be fabricated. But in this case it was not a matter of photographs distributed by the government. It was a matter of photographs that had been taken by numerous newsmen right there in Bolivia, in the very place where the body was. And those newsmen took those pictures and retransmitted them.

(Continued on Page 6)

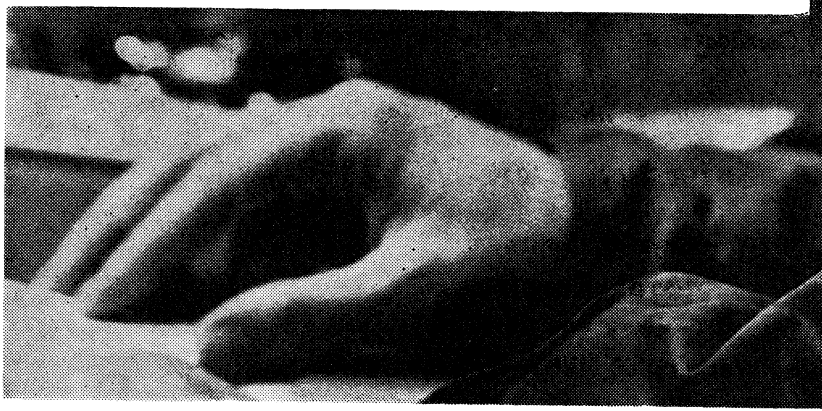
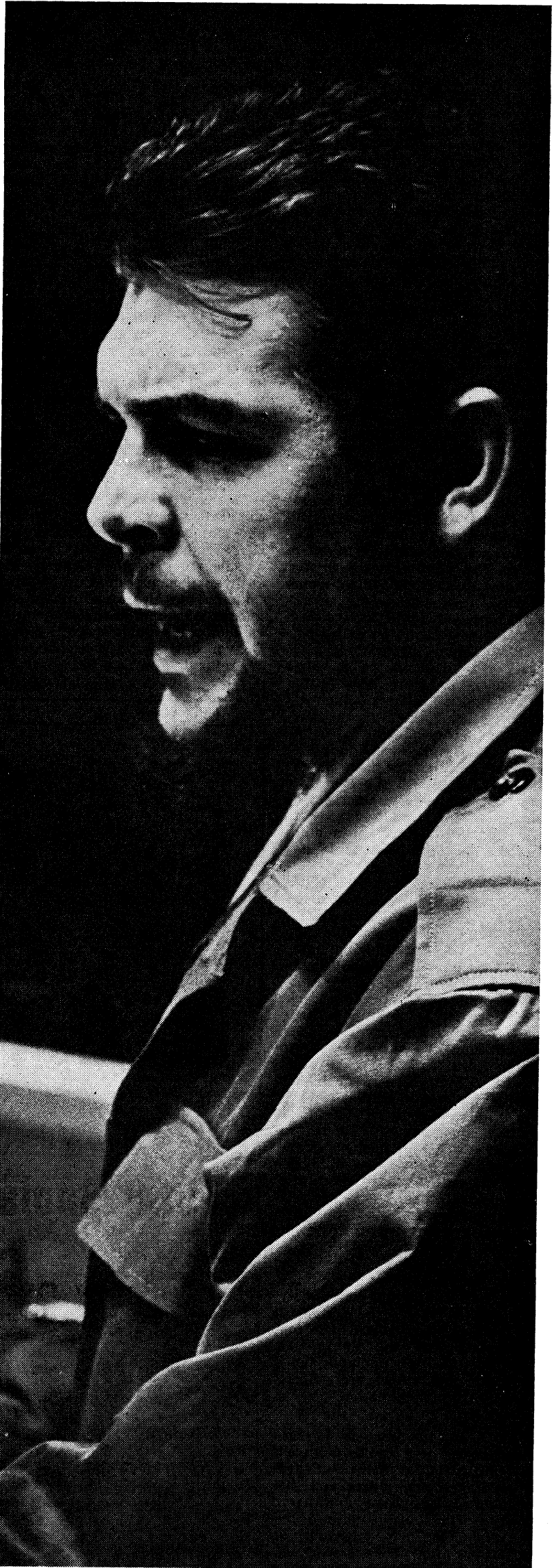


PHOTO. Ernesto "Che" Guevara speaking at United Nations, Dec. 11, 1964.



The long and bitter steel haulers strike goes on. Last week the seven-state mediation panel, set up by the governors of the affected states, made its second offer for settlement, this one a watered-down version of the first proposal.

In its first attempt to settle the strike, the mediation panel proposed that the independent truck owners receive \$15 per hour for waiting time after two hours. This was accepted by the strike leadership, but turned down immediately by both employer organizations.

The second proposition cuts the waiting time payment to \$13.70 per hour after four hours.

Actually, according to Interstate Commerce Commission regulations, truck operators should have been receiving from \$4 to \$10 for all time spent waiting to load or unload after four to 10 hours. The trucking corporations to whom the owner-operators lease their rigs have "never bothered to collect" this penalty fee; and, according to one of the strike leaders, the Teamsters Union has also ignored this widespread violation.

* * *

A paradox is a paradox is a paradox, to paraphrase Gertrude Stein. According to an article in the Oct. 17 issue of the *New York Times*, there is an acute shortage of coal miners in Appalachia!

This four-state area — Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and western Pennsylvania — once produced most of the bituminous coal for industry in this country, and exported great quantities to Europe. Then the industry began to die as gas and oil were proved cheaper fuels. Appalachia became a ghost area, its people unemployed, hungry. Mines were closed. Coal towns became ghost towns.

Now bituminous coal is once again in demand. The huge electricity-producing corporations have found it the most economical fuel.

During the many years of chronic unemployment and poverty the youth and as many miners as could do so left the area. Today the hard-core unemployed miners are too old and too uneducated. Mining has been automated. Most of the coal is dug by machinery.

In an attempt to recruit young men and to "improve the image of the industry," the coal barons and the federal and state government are collaborating in "minercraft" schools. The industry is going into high schools, offering potential mine workers \$146 a week. One operator is building a "new town" — which he promises is not an old Coal Town in any sense of the word. The new town offers suburban living in \$12,000 homes offered for sale to employees.

Yet, in spite of all the sugar coating, the remaining youth in poverty-stricken Appalachia are not beating a path to the mine tipples. Instead they are migrating to industrial cities where the pay might not be as good but the chances of living longer are a bit better.

* * *

The Rockettes are back on the stage at New York's Radio City Music Hall. While the terms of the mediated settlement have not been announced, the union has said that the main demands have been met and others are still in the process of negotiation.

* * *

On Oct. 7, 100 teachers, nurses, housekeepers and cooks picketed the Philadelphia School Board demanding higher wages and the payment of back wages due them. These workers are employed by the city's Get Set program. A spokesman said, "We are working with poor kids. The sad part of it

Frame-Up at Texas Southern

Boutelle Interviews Victim

By Paul Boutelle

On May 16, 1967, the Houston police illegally invaded the campus of Texas Southern University (a black school) shooting wildly and pouring some 2,000 rounds at a men's dormitory building.

During the attack a white policeman, Louis Kuba, was killed. Five TSU students have been framed-up on charges of murder.

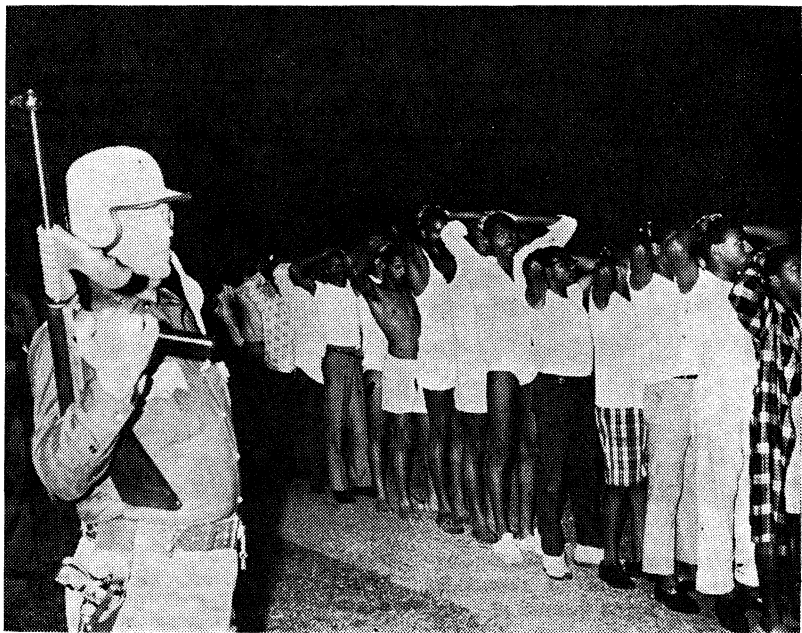
I obtained an interview with Floyd Nichols, one of the "TSU Five," all of whom have been expelled and barred from campus. The other four students were Charles Freeman, Douglas Waller, Trazwell Franklin and John Parker. All had been involved in varying forms of protest on and off campus for some time.

Nichols told me that John Parker and Trazwell Franklin were in the dormitory preparing for bed when the police attacked and entered the dorm — shooting their guns at random and destroying student property as well as parts of the dormitory itself. The police arrested Franklin and Parker along with over 400 other students and took them to jail in their underwear.

False Arrest

In the early evening of May 16 all five of the indicted students were on campus. At about 9:30 p.m. police came on campus and arrested Waller on a charge of having a stolen pistol in his possession. The charges were dropped as false a few weeks later.

Soon after Waller's arrest, Nichols and Freeman went to the home of a family on the north side of town. While they were there the Klan fired upon the house. (For some time black families in this area have had trouble with racists because some of their children have integrated the area high school.) The police came and Nichols made statements to Sergeant Holtenburg regarding the Klan incidents. When the police left, Nichols remained, and Freeman left to go to the local YMCA



POLICE RIOT. On May 17, police attacked men's dormitory at TSU, firing thousands of rounds of ammunition. Cops rounded up students after attack — here they are lined up outside dormitory.

where he was living at the time. When he arrived and found out there was trouble at TSU (it started about 11:15 p.m.), he immediately went there. The police refused to allow him to enter the campus so he returned to the Y shortly afterwards.

The ballistic tests showed that Patrolman Kuba was killed with at least a 30-caliber weapon, or possibly a 32 or 38. No weapon of that type was found on any student or anywhere on the campus. Kuba was killed at least 150 yards from the men's dorm and on the side that has a windowless wall.

It seems most probable that Kuba was killed by a ricocheting bullet fired by one of his fellow cops.

Bail for the five was set at \$10,000 each. Freeman and Waller were soon bailed out by relatives, but the other three stayed in jail

for 35 to 38 days. The NAACP finally put up \$30,000 bond.

This serious case deserves wide publicity and help from all true advocates of justice and human rights. Nichols, Stan Wright of Houston SNCC and others are setting up a defense committee to publicize the true facts on the case. Many of those victimized, including Nichols and Wright, are unable to find work in Houston because of their activities. They are well known and on a community white list.

Funds are needed. Make out checks and money orders to the TSU Five Defense Fund c/o Stan Wright, P.O. Box 88012, Houston, Texas 77004.

* * *

In previous columns we reported the facts about a local newspaper on the East Coast (*Rebellion News*) and one on the West Coast (*The Movement*). Now we take pleasure in welcoming a new paper from the Midwest — *Inner City Voice* in Detroit. Its first issue, dated Oct. 20, consists of 16 tabloid pages. Its price is 20c in Detroit, and it offers a special "get acquainted" subscription of 13 issues, or 6 months, for \$2. The address is 253 E. Warren, Detroit, Mich. 48201.

Inner City Voice calls itself "Detroit's Black Community Newspaper" and carries a masthead box saying, "The Voice of Revolution." Local stories deal with the near-slavery conditions of black migrant workers in southwest Michigan; a nurse's harrowing account of the brutal mistreatment of wounded black prisoners at Detroit's city hospital; the Afro-American contingent for the Oct. 21 demonstration against the war in Washington, which was organized by *Inner City Voice*; the racist incitement of whites by a local fascist grouping called "Breakthrough"; a report of a meeting addressed by H. Rap Brown in Detroit; and a series of brief reports about individual cases of murder and violence inflicted on black people by the cops and guardsmen during the July uprising in Detroit.

Other articles tell the story of the RAM frame-up in New York and Philadelphia; report on the Black Power conference in Newark and the Black People's Convention in Chicago; and review Frantz Fanon's book, *Black Skins, White Masks*. And this is only a partial list of the contents.

The pictures and drawings are very good. The typography could be greatly improved, and no doubt will be in future issues.

* * *

Please send copies of any papers, magazines or pamphlets you want to have reviewed in this column.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK

NEW YORK



V. I. Lenin

Celebrate 50 Years of the RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

Speaker:

Tom Kerry

Editor *International Socialist Review*, will discuss the impact of the Russian Revolution and its significance for today's generation of radicals.

Help Launch the

1968 Socialist Presidential Campaign

Hear:

Fred Halstead

Socialist Workers Party Candidate
for President

Paul Boutelle

Socialist Workers Party Candidate
for Vice President

Party: Dancing, music, refreshments will follow the meeting.

Saturday, Oct. 28

8:30 p.m.

Contrib. \$1

**Crystal Ballroom
Hotel Empire
Broadway and 63rd St.**

Ausp. Socialist Workers '68 National Campaign Committee

JOIN THE

1968 SOCIALIST CAMPAIGN

BRING THE GIs HOME FROM VIETNAM

BLACK CONTROL OF THE BLACK COMMUNITY

Unlike LBJ, Hubert Humphrey and their Republican counterparts, Fred Halstead and Paul Boutelle are workers, antiwar leaders, fighters for the right of black people to control their own communities, and active in the struggle for a socialist America.

Some supporters of the Halstead-Boutelle campaign are members of the Socialist Workers party. Most are not.

Many of them do not agree with all the planks of the SWP program. But they believe that the ticket of Halstead and Boutelle campaigns for the break with capitalist politics that must be made by the majority of Americans—Afro-Americans, workers, GIs, and students—if we are to put an end to war and racism.



FRED HALSTEAD
Socialist Workers Candidate for President
Fred Halstead, New York antiwar leader, a principal organizer of the massive April 15th, 1967 Mobilization



PAUL BOUTELLE
Socialist Workers Candidate for Vice-President
Paul Boutelle, black power spokesman from Harlem, speaks at Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia

Endorse

the Halstead-Boutelle Ticket!

Below is a partial listing of initial endorsers of the Halstead Boutelle campaign. This list includes Young Socialists for Halstead and Boutelle and Afro-Americans for Halstead and Boutelle.

- ALABAMA**
Tom Schmidt,
Tuskegee Institute
- CALIFORNIA**
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Laney College
Susan Montauk,
Merritt College
Linda Richardson,
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Irvin H. Sutley, Jr.,
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Anita Hansen,
San Jose
John Maynes,
San Francisco Poly H. S.
Jim Miller,
San Francisco City College
Kathie Harer,
San Francisco State College
Arnie Egel,
University of California at Berkeley
John Montgomery,
Yuba College
John Gray,
Los Angeles
- CONNECTICUT**
Karen Rheinlander,
Connecticut College
- DELAWARE**
Lloyd Summers,
Delaware State College
- GEORGIA**
Wilson Brown,
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Spelman College
Cliff Conner,
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- IDAHO**
J. M. Sullivan,
Moscow
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Champaign
Helen Adams,
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Maywood
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- INDIANA**
Mary M. Hether,
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Dave Cunningham,
Iowa City
- KANSAS**
Richard L. Ptak,
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Rick Silber,
Chevy-Chase H. S.
Suzanne Ravgiala,
Maryland University
Mark Willcher,
Silver Spring
- MASSACHUSETTS**
Joan Peterson,
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Mike Saxon,
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Nat London,
Brandeis
John Barzman,
Harvard
Nan Byun,
M. I. T.
Steve Lipman,
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K. B. Inglee,
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- MICHIGAN**
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Dave Watson,
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Dan Hodak,
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University of Michigan
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Minneapolis University H. S.
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Barbara Medoff,
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Terry Hillman,
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Louis Project,
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Ann Lesser,
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William Harper,
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—clip and mail—

Socialist Workers Campaign Committee

873 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003

Tel. (212) 673-0790

☐ I would like more information.

☐ I would like to arrange a meeting for one of the candidates.

☐ I want to help the SWP campaign.

☐ Enclosed is a donation of \$.

☐ Although I do not necessarily agree with all the planks of the SWP platform, I endorse the SWP's 1968 presidential ticket as a positive alternative to the Democratic and Republican parties.

☐ Add my name as an Afro-American for Halstead and Boutelle.

☐ Add my name as a Young Socialist for Halstead and Boutelle.

Name

Address

City State Zip

Telephone

School or organization

A PARTICIPANT'S ACCOUNT

Peace Activists Meet Vietnamese

By Barry Sheppard

Linda Morse, executive secretary of the Student Mobilization Committee, was among a group of 41 Americans who met with a delegation of Vietnamese for an exchange of information and views early in September. The meeting was held in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia.

The American delegation consisted of journalists, community organizers, religious figures and participants in the antiwar movement. The Vietnamese delegation was composed of 12 people from the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam, eight from the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam), and 15 interpreters and other technical aides.

Miss Morse told me that the Vietnamese "were very impressed with the April 15 demonstration" against the war here, "and after that, for the first time, took the antiwar movement here seriously. They felt it does have the potential



DELEGATES. Linda Morse, right, with member of North Vietnamese delegation and another member of American group.

for building a mass movement, and they think this is the most important thing to do.

"The Vietnamese felt strongly," Miss Morse said, "that in order to build a mass movement in the U.S. the groups against the war have to band together in a strong coalition and work on large demonstrations and major country-wide actions."

The Vietnamese "are also very much impressed by two other aspects of the antiwar movement — the draft and work with GIs." In South Vietnam, the NLF is trying to convince young men to stay out of the Saigon government's army, but once they are in, the NLF works closely with the soldiers and with the families of the soldiers. They were interested in how we try to reach soldiers and potential draftees, what acceptance we are having.

"I think," Miss Morse continued, "they feel that the ordinary American soldier, like the ordinary American person, has been duped by the government. The Vietnamese make a sharp distinction between the American government and the people of the U.S., who they believe are basically good-hearted and would, if they knew the truth, be friends of the Vietnamese."

"They see a vast increase in the U.S. in the feeling against the war. They find this reflected in the soldiers in Vietnam. Talking with captured pilots or soldiers, and overhearing the soldiers in South Vietnam, they find that many soldiers over there are not happy about the position they are in and just want to go back home."

Discussing the war itself, Miss Morse observed that the morale of the Vietnamese as expressed by the delegates is "very high."

"Their view of the war is flatly that they are winning the war. Not just that they are holding out but that they are actually and literally, militarily and politically,

winning.

"A number of people in the antiwar movement have been discouraged because they haven't been able to see how the Vietnamese could manage to hold out under the heavy bombardment and escalation," she said.

But the Vietnamese view "is that at this point they are on the offensive and they consider it just a matter of time before the U.S. is forced to withdraw its troops."

There was one incident that made a particular impression on her. "There were a number of people in the NLF delegation who came from Saigon-government-controlled areas — Saigon, Hue, Danang. The American delegates were very concerned about using their names or their pictures for fear that they would be in danger when they got back to Vietnam. But we were assured by the NLF delegation and by these individuals personally that this was not the case. They said that even inside cities like Saigon and Danang, there were NLF sections where no Saigon government or U.S. soldiers dared enter, and they would be completely safe when they went back to those areas."

In North Vietnam, Miss Morse said, "delegates from the DRV told us that the schools, factories and military installations have been dispersed into the countryside, so bombing doesn't destroy them."

"An example is the oil depots near Hanoi that Washington keeps bragging and boasting about destroying. The North Vietnamese told us there is no more oil or gasoline in those depots, and that oil and gasoline is in small five- and ten-gallon containers outside peasants' huts. For the U.S. to destroy all of those supplies in North Vietnam they would have to bomb all of those containers. They questioned whether the U.S. would be willing to lose an airplane for a container of gasoline.



JOIN NLF. Soldiers of First Armored Regiment of the Saigon army join liberation forces after mutiny.

"Apparently the anti-aircraft fire of all kinds from the ground in North Vietnam is heavier than in any previous war. This has a big effect upon the pilots. Many dump their bombs in the countryside or in the ocean or lakes rather than fly into this ground fire."

The delegates from the NLF "state flatly they have liberated 80 percent of the territory and two-thirds of the population in South Vietnam. The NLF is building a new society in those areas. For example, land reform has been carried out. They publish 40 newspapers, weeklies or biweeklies, in the liberated areas. They move the printing presses around, depending upon the bombing patterns."

"The NLF has set up medical facilities," Miss Morse continued, "and a medical system. For example, bubonic plague has been raging in South Vietnam but the NLF has managed to keep it out of the liberated zones."

"The government areas are right now enclaves — what exists now

in South Vietnam is the enclave theory."

Miss Morse said that the exchange of information and ideas at the meeting was useful to both sides.

U.S. Barring Cheddi Jagan

The U.S. State Department has denied a visa to Dr. Cheddi Jagan, three times elected prime minister of British Guiana and today the head of Guiana's largest political party.

Jagan had been invited to visit the U.S. by the Tri-Continental Information Center in order to make a speaking tour of this country. The State Department, after a four-month delay, refused to grant Jagan's visa under the "anti-communist" provisions of the Immigration and Nationality Act.

Vietnam's 'Free World' Refugees

The brutal meaning of the U.S. aggression in Vietnam to the civilian population of that country was reflected in a report released Oct. 11 by the U.S. General Accounting Office.

U.S. officials estimate that civilian casualties are occurring at the rate of about 100,000 a year. Half of these require hospitalization. However, the GAO report says, the U.S. and the Thieu-Ky regime "do not consider the present overcrowding of hospitals or limited access to medical treatment in remote areas critical to our success in the political-psychological side

of the war." Consequently, very little is done to provide adequate medical care for these victims.

The report, which is based solely upon official reports from Saigon and Washington, said that a high-ranking U.S. official termed the program to train Vietnamese paramedical workers a "failure." Nine provincial hospitals that had been renovated since 1964 are already undergoing "rapid deterioration" from lack of maintenance.

The Defense Department, which is able to spend billions for destruction in Vietnam, has been unable to commit \$17 million to build three new hospitals. And even these planned hospitals would provide only 1,100 new beds for civilian casualties.

Two Million Refugees

In another report, the GAO discussed the related problem of civilian refugees. These refugees are created by U.S. bombing and razing of villages. The Agency for International Development said there were 2,008,098 such refugees listed last August. The number of refugees has grown by nearly 750,000 a year since the fall of 1965 (and the GAO cautions that much of the available data on refugees is distorted and inconsistent).

The agency cited, as one example of the treatment afforded refugees, the fact that nearly half of the 573,546 "temporary" refugees were not receiving their daily subsistence allowances of 14 ounces of rice and 2½ cents.

"Temporary" refugees are the more recent arrivals. They are supposed to get this subsistence allowance for two months. Then they are supposed to be resettled

and given \$42 and a "six-month supply" of rice. In the five northernmost provinces, where the refugee problem has been the greatest this year, only 25 percent of the "eligible" refugees have received this resettlement allowance.

The GAO cited other examples of the low priority U.S. and Saigon officials give to the problem of caring for these refugees.

A requirement for 28,000 housing units for refugee families arose during 1966, the report said, but only 4,347 were built. No housing provision was made for 45,000 other families for whom there was no room in the refugee camps.

During the same year, 5,600 latrines and other public sanitation facilities were required, but only 1,164 were built. This year only 3,600 are scheduled to be built and "will be sufficient only if the over-all camp population decreases," the report said. However, the camp population will undoubtedly grow.

No School

Only 15 to 20 percent of refugee children attend school. So far, 838 — out of two million — refugees have been given short courses in masonry, carpentry and other subjects.

The GAO report was prepared for the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees. Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the subcommittee, said the findings "show that the refugee program and the medical program in South Vietnam are a scandal." He accused the administration of "an almost cavalier attitude toward human needs and human concerns in Vietnam."

Ruby Doris Robinson, SNCC Leader, Dies

ATLANTA—Ruby Doris Robinson, former executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, died Oct. 7 at the age of 25, after 10 months of severe illness.

Ruby Doris Robinson was active in the fight for black liberation from the time of her enrollment at Spelman College in 1960 until her illness made this no longer possible. She was elected executive secretary of SNCC in May 1966, but could not complete her term after becoming critically ill in January 1967.

Mrs. Robinson attended the founding conference of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee in 1960 in Raleigh, N.C. She was one of the original Freedom Riders to arrive in Jackson, Miss., and was jailed for 42 days in Parchman Penitentiary as a result of that ride. As one of the first activists in the sit-in movement, Ruby Doris Robinson served a 32-day jail sentence in Rock Hill, S. C.

As a full-time staff member of SNCC, Ruby worked in Nashville, Tenn.; McComb, Miss.; Atlanta, Ga.; Charleston, S.C.; Albany, Ga.; and many other areas. She served

as personnel officer, Southern student coordinator, and bookkeeper for SNCC, as well as administrator of the Sojourner Motor Fleet, which provided a pool of about 100 cars for movement workers in eight Southern states.

Ruby Doris Robinson was born April 25, 1942, in Atlanta, Ga., to the Rev. and Mrs. James Smith, and attended the Price High School in Atlanta. She was married in 1964 to Clifford Robinson of Atlanta and gave birth to a son, Kenneth Toure (named after President Sekou Toure of Guinea), in 1965. She graduated from Spelman College in 1965.

Her death is especially tragic for all those involved in the struggle for human rights and the liberation of black people. During her seven years in the "movement," she was the heartbeat of SNCC, as well as one of its most dedicated administrators.

Those who wish to honor the memory of Ruby Doris Robinson are requested to make a contribution toward the education of her son, Kenneth Toure Robinson. Checks should be made payable to: RUBY ROBINSON FUND, c/o SNCC, 360 Nelson St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30313.

GIs and the Fight Against War

By Mary-Alice Waters

Introduction
By Fred Halstead

25 cents

Young Socialist

P.O. Box 471

New York, N.Y. 10003

Che's Farewell to Cuba

[The following is the letter Che Guevara sent Fidel Castro in April, 1965, explaining why Che was leaving Cuba.]

Fidel,

At this moment I remember many things — when I met you in Maria Antonia's house, when you suggested my coming, all the tensions involved in the preparations.

One day they asked who should be notified in case of death, and the real possibility of that fact affected us all. Later we knew that it was true, that in revolution one wins or dies (if it is a real one). Many comrades fell along the way to victory.

Today everything is less dramatic because we are more mature. But the fact is repeated. I feel that I have fulfilled the part of my duty that tied me to the Cuban revolution in its territory, and I say good-by to you, the comrades, your people, who are already mine.

I formally renounce my positions in the national leadership of the party, my post as minister, my rank of major, and my Cuban citizenship. Nothing legal binds me to Cuba. The only ties are of another nature; those which cannot be broken as appointments can.

Recalling my past life, I believe I have worked with sufficient honor and dedication to consolidate the revolutionary triumph. My only serious failing was not having confided more in you from the first moments in the Sierra Maestra, and not having understood quickly enough your qualities as a leader and a revolutionary.

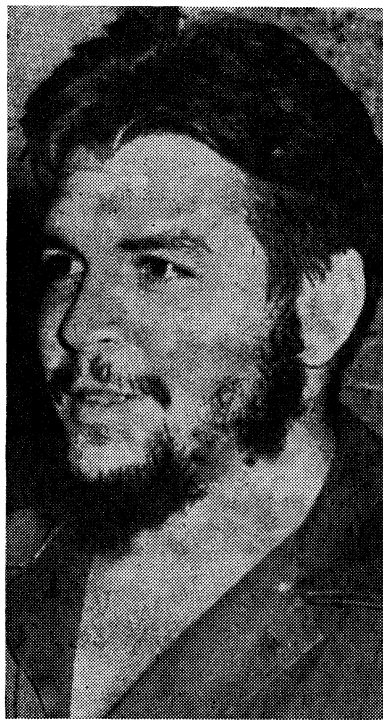
I have lived magnificent days and I felt at your side the pride of

belonging to our people in the brilliant yet sad days of the Caribbean crisis.

Few times has a statesman been more brilliant than you in those days. I am also proud of having followed you without hesitation, identified with your way of thinking and of seeing and of appraising dangers and principles.

Other nations of the world call for my modest efforts. I can do that which is denied you because of your responsibility as the head of Cuba and the time has come for us to part.

I want it known that I do it



with mixed feelings of joy and sorrow: I leave here the purest of my hopes as a builder, and the dearest of those I love. And I leave a people that received me as a son. That wounds me deeply. I carry to new battle fronts the faith that you taught me, the revolutionary spirit of my people, the feeling of fulfilling the most sacred of duties: to fight against imperialism wherever it may be. This comforts and heals the deepest wounds.

I state once more that I free Cuba from any responsibility, except that which stems from its example. If my final hour finds me under other skies, my last thought will be of this people and especially of you. I am thankful for your teaching, your example, and I will try to be faithful to the final consequences of my acts.

I have always been identified with the foreign policy of our revolution and I will continue to be. Wherever I am, I will feel the responsibility of being a Cuban revolutionary, and as such I shall behave. I am not sorry that I leave my children and my wife nothing material. I am happy it is that way. I ask nothing for them, as I know the state will provide enough for their expenses and education.

I would like to say much to you and to our people, but I feel it is not necessary. Words cannot express what I would want them to, and I don't think it's worth while to banter phrases.

Ever onward to victory! Homeland or death!

I embrace you with all my revolutionary fervor.

"Che"

Che Guevara: Soldier of the Revolution

Ernesto "Che" Guevara was born in Rosario, Argentina, on June 14, 1928. As a medical student in Buenos Aires he participated in street battles with the police of dictator Juan Peron.

In 1952 he left Argentina, and in 1954 he found himself in Guatemala, shortly before the Arbenz government was overthrown by a CIA-backed coup. The young doctor joined the Guatemalan army in June 1954, and when the government was overthrown, had to seek refuge in the Argentine embassy.

Guevara went on to Mexico where he met Fidel Castro in July, 1955. Guevara was 27, Castro not quite 29. Castro had just been released from prison in Cuba where he had served 22 months for leading the July 26, 1953, assault on the Moncada fortress. He was recruiting revolutionaries to return to Cuba and overthrow the

Batista dictatorship. Guevara signed up.

Harassed by the Mexican government and with Batista's secret police moving in on them, the revolutionaries assembled near Tuxpan and prepared to leave for Cuba. Castro had secured the now-famous yacht *Granma* and he and his men set sail for Cuba on Nov. 25, 1956. Built to carry eight, there were 82 men crowded onto the unseaworthy craft.

A week later the band landed in Cuba. On their third day ashore they were attacked by Batista's army and strafed by aircraft. Sixty were killed outright. Ten more made their way to the cities where they were captured and imprisoned. Only 12 finally reassembled in the foothills of the Sierra Maestra. Among them were Fidel Castro and Che Guevara. Guevara was wounded in that first battle.

By the following spring the little company had grown to several hundred and the original 12 had become battle-hardened fighters.

In the course of the two-year civil war Guevara became one of the top field commanders of the guerrilla army. He led the column that captured Sancti Spiritus and Santa Clara. He was with Castro on the triumphal entry into Havana in January 1959, and became an outstanding leader of the new revolutionary government.

As Minister of Industries, Guevara played a leading role in the transformation of Cuba into a workers state. At the Inter-American Conference at Punta del Este in 1961 at which the U.S. launched the so-called Alliance for Progress, Guevara attended for Cuba, sharply countering the perspective of armed revolutionary struggle in Latin America to the schemes of imperialism put forward by the satellites of Washington.

Moral Incentives

At home he championed moral and social rather than individual material incentives in the construction of socialism in Cuba. His speeches and writings played a great part in establishing the Cuban revolution as an independent, revolutionary tendency in the world communist movement, not subordinated to either Moscow or Peking.

In March 1965, after returning to Cuba from an extensive trip abroad that included Africa and China, Guevara delivered his last public speech which sharply criticized the nonrevolutionary policies of countries of the socialist camp. He then dropped from sight.

Finally this April Che's declaration to the Tricontinental revealed to the world that he was alive and carrying on the revolutionary struggle, as we now know, in Bolivia.

On Oct. 8, after being taken prisoner by the Bolivian dictatorship's troops, Ernesto Che Guevara was murdered.

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Monday, October 23, 1967

His Cause Will Triumph

The murder of Major Ernesto "Che" Guevara by the Bolivian military dictatorship is a grievous blow to the world struggle for socialism. But the struggle will continue and it will inevitably triumph. That was Che's deepest conviction and history will affirm him.

That fact does not mean that he will not be sorely missed. Clearly, in the battles that lie ahead it will not be easy to make up for the loss of this towering figure who symbolized for millions the very essence of bravery, incorruptibility and indomitable revolutionary will.

History will surely judge him one of the world's great revolutionary figures. It will record his magnificent contributions to the victory and shaping of the Cuban Revolution and his dramatic departure to carry on the struggle in Bolivia. But it will say even more. Che's greatness lay in the totality of his revolutionary consciousness. He was a thinker and a man of action. It would be idle to speculate which — action or thought — had primacy for him. For Che the thought and the deed were inseparable.

His remarkable capacities as a man of action sprang directly, logically and consciously from his conviction that mankind could not lead a decent life until imperialism and capitalism were rooted out of this planet. And he was equally convinced that this could be accomplished only through stubborn, organized, armed struggle on a global scale.

Che was absolutely uncompromising on the scope and character of the struggle. If it is to succeed, he declared, it must be waged with a hatred of the oppressor "which takes one beyond the natural limitation of a human being and converts one into an effective, violent, single-minded, cold, killing machine . . . a people without hate cannot triumph over a brutal enemy."

His capacity to face this bitter reality of our time in no way flawed Che's love of humanity. At the very time he was deepening his understanding of the utterly irreconcilable character of the struggle, he was pressing his fellow revolutionists to acquire a more conscious understanding of the great humanist goals of the socialist revolution.

It is not enough, he argued eloquently, to speak of how a new man will emerge from the classless society of the future. It is essential to begin to shape the new, socialist man now.

In this context he insisted that, in seeking to spur production, Cuba must reject the capitalist method of reliance on individual material incentives. Moral incentives, coupled with social material incentives, are needed, he said. "To build communism," he wrote in his brilliant work, *Socialism and Man*, "you must build new men as well as the new economic base."

The responsibility for the reshaping of man, he said, must be shouldered by the revolutionary vanguard whose own outlook and attitudes must be in consonance with such an aim. "At the risk of appearing ridiculous," he declared, "let me say that the true revolutionary is guided by a great feeling of love. It is impossible to think of a genuine revolutionary lacking this quality."

"Perhaps it is one of the great dramas of the leader," he added, "that he must combine a passionate spirit with a cold intelligence and make painful decisions without contracting a muscle."

Certainly Che exemplified the capacity to so make decisions. His intellectual and political integrity extended into all spheres. He did not hesitate, for example, to speak out against those in the anticapitalist bloc who were more concerned with their own privileged position than with advancing the struggle for world socialism.

Thus, in his speech to the 1965 Afro-Asian Economic Conference, Che polemicized against the narrow, selfish policies of the rulers in Moscow and Peking as they related to the emerging independent nations. "There are no boundaries in this struggle to the death," Che declared. He added: "Socialism cannot exist without a change in consciousness provoking a new fraternal attitude toward humanity, both for the individual in the society building socialism . . . and worldwide in relation to all peoples suffering imperialist oppression."

He spoke even more bluntly in his message to the Tricontinental, where he castigated Moscow and Peking for not uniting against U.S. aggression in Vietnam and for failing to make Vietnam "an inviolable part of socialist territory."

In leaving Cuba to help advance the struggle in Bolivia, Che understood full well the risks involved. But the overriding consideration was the critical urgency to extend the struggle.

It was for good and sufficient reason that the imperialists and their puppets feared and hated Che. The Bolivian "gorillas" and their U.S. masters feared him so much that after capturing him they murdered him in cold blood.

Now these killers are chortling over their "victory." But their obscene grins will freeze on their faces as they come to realize that Che lives. He lives in his irrepressible revolutionary ideas and he lives in all those who will continue the struggle that can only end in victory.

Viva Che!

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Fidel Castro's Report on

(Continued from Page 1)

That means that there was no possibility of a fabricated photograph: the thesis of a fabricated photograph could not be accepted.

Other hypotheses: the hypothesis — well, of fabricating a wax figure. It is scarcely probable, nor easy. And that was analyzed independently. Analyzed in relation to all the other factors to be examined, it turned out to be absolutely impossible . . .

We find that, for example, this is Che's handwriting — it is undoubtedly his handwriting. It seems very difficult to imitate. But even so, if it were possible or easy to imitate the handwriting of a person, above all of a personality as characteristic as Che's, it would be impossible to imitate his style. And it would be even more impossible for anybody — only those who knew him extremely well, who lived with him for many years — to be in a position to evaluate a sentence, the style of writing, the way of expressing things, the reaction to each detail, to each thing. Not only his handwriting, but his thinking, his style, even that brief, concise way Che had of writing. And, in short, a whole series of elements characterizing not only his handwriting, but also the content, the style, the reactions — that is absolutely impossible to imitate.

Day of Battle

Naturally, a diary does not prove the death of a combatant — a diary can be lost on a road, it can be dropped from a rucksack, the papers can be kept somewhere. And, of course, this diary was written up to the very 7th of October, the eve of the battle in which he was supposed to have been killed. That is, it contains the things written up to only a few hours before the battle. It is therefore unquestionable that if the diary had been lost, it would have been lost approximately on the 8th of October, that is, the very day of the battle.

Another series of events took place which pointed to a heavy persecution of the guerrillas in Bolivia in recent weeks, with a large number of troops being mobilized. Among those troops there were some units specially trained, by agents of imperialism, in antiguerrilla warfare . . .

It seems to us absolutely impossible in every way — it seems to us impossible technically — it seems to us impossible, in reality, to organize all this on a false basis. You imitate many things, but it is impossible to imitate what constitutes the subtlest features of the personality, of the way of being, of everything, the make-up of a person. And analyzing all the factors, all the details, all aspects — the diary, the photographs, the news items, the way in which the news was given, the great number of facts — it is our opinion that it was impossible, from a technical

standpoint, to fabricate these proofs . . .

At the moment the discussion going on and the doubts that may exist — at least the doubts we have — are not connected with the death itself but rather with the way he died, the circumstances that led up to his death.

We refer to those of us who know Ernesto Guevara intimately. And we say we *know* him because it will never be possible to speak of Ernesto Guevara in the past. Those of us who knew his character, his temperament well — and though it may be hard to believe that a man of his stature, of his prestige, of his character, has died in a battle of a guerrilla patrol against army troops — though it may not stand to reason — those of us who know him well realize that there is nothing surprising about this.

Lack of Fear

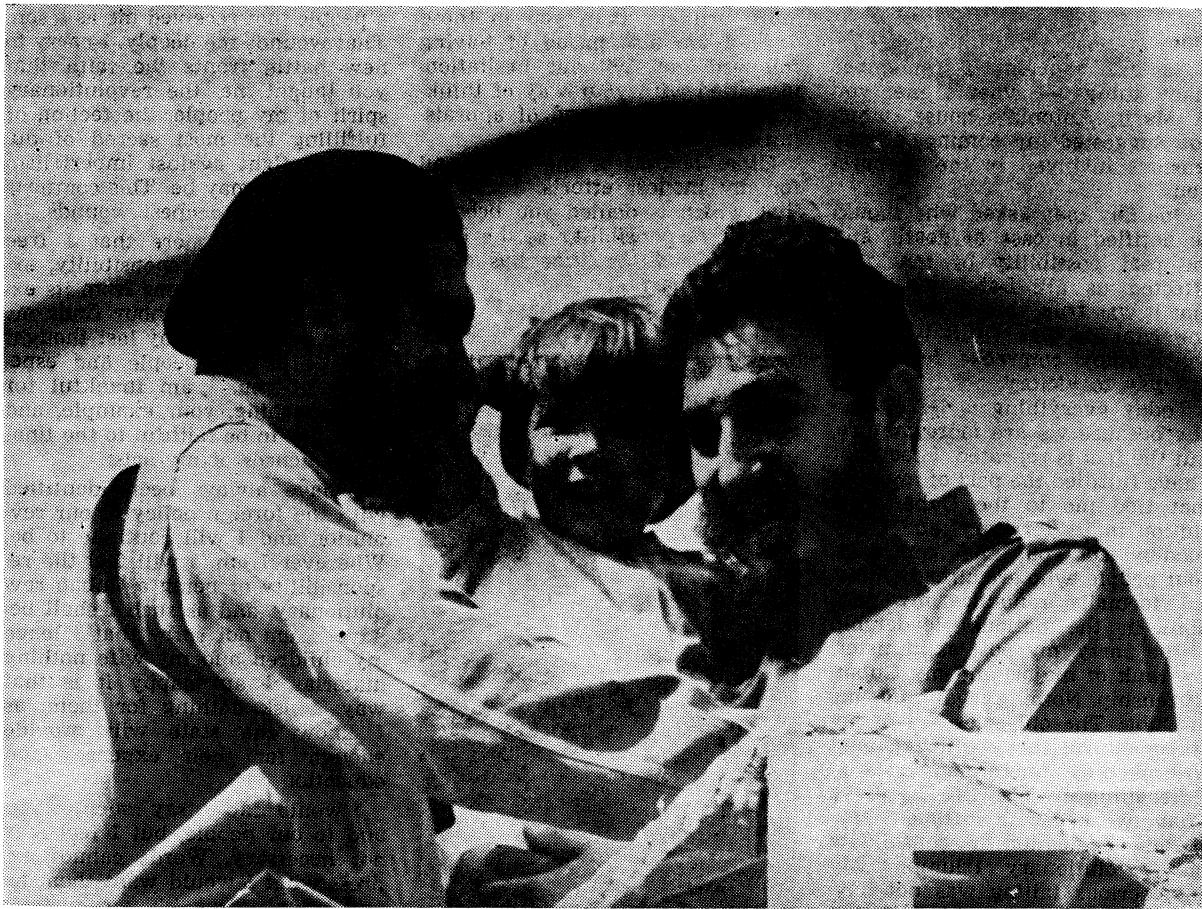
For always, in all the time we knew him, he displayed an extraordinary lack of fear, an absolute disregard of danger, a constant readiness, in every moment of difficulty and danger, to do the most difficult and dangerous things. And so he did on many occasions during the struggle here. So he did in the Sierra Maestra and in Las Villas province.

Frequently we had to adopt measures concerning his safety somehow or other. On more than one occasion we had to oppose certain actions which he wanted to carry out. And, in particular, as we became aware of his magnificent qualities as a combatant and the possibility that he could serve the revolution in tasks or missions of the greatest strategic importance, we tried to save him from the risk of falling in a combat of little strategic importance. And thus it was that he came to be the commander of one of the invading columns, carrying through such a difficult task, such an exceptional feat as the invasion that reached into the province of Las Villas. Those of us who knew him there are familiar with the way he acted in many battles.

And we must say that we were always concerned by the possibility that this temperament, this reaction to danger, could lead to his death in any action. No one was ever completely certain that he would adopt even minimum precautions. Often he would go ahead with an advance scouting patrol.

It is also possible that he, with his full awareness of the mission he had taken on, of the importance of his activity, would think — as he always did — of the relative value of men and the inestimable value of the example. These things were part of his character.

We would like above all else to have seen him as one who forges the great victories of the peoples rather than as a trailblazer of these victories. But a man of his



Che, Fidel and one of Che's daughters.

temperament, of his personality, of his character, of his reactions to circumstances, is unfortunately destined more for the role of trailblazer of these victories than of one who forges them. And, of course, trailblazers are constructors of victories — the greatest constructors of victory. He would be the last to worry about this . . .

I am explaining these things because it is not my intention at this moment to express ideas, concepts, feelings in regard to him, but simply to analyze here tonight the news that we have been receiving. I was saying that it should surprise no one at all that he was one of the first to fall in a battle of guerrilla troops, because it would have been almost a miracle, an impossibility, to avoid it. He confronted danger many times and in these matters a kind of mathematical law exists. Therefore, it was not news that we could consider impossible, and so we evaluated everything, all the circumstances . . .

Deserter

Here is a news dispatch that speaks of a deserter from the guerrillas. This news appeared on Sept. 30 in another cable and says: "The Castro-communist revolutionary leader Ernesto 'Che' Guevara is gravely ill and is being carried on a stretcher by other guerrillas, strongly guarded, according to dispatches released today in this oil center."

"The information is attributed to the Bolivian ex-guerrilla, Antonio Rodriguez Flores, who voluntarily gave himself up to the armed forces camped on the Rio Grande, responding to the official offer to guarantee the life of those who abandon armed subversion against the government."

In other words, there is a deserter — a desertion that took place between the 25th and 30th of the month of September. And a deserter always has a single attitude. A deserter offers the enemy all of the information that can be of interest to the enemy, and offers it immediately, without scruples and without concern of any kind because a deserter is first and foremost a demoralized revolutionary, or pseudorevolutionary, who wanted to play at revolution . . .

But everything seems to indicate — because later they again speak of that region and a persistence can be observed in all the perti-

nent cables — that they pinned their hopes a specific region and carried out a large-scale mobilization of forces. This doesn't necessarily mean that a clash would have had to take place or that no withdrawal or maneuver was open to the guerrillas, but it explains how the circumstances were being created, what mobilizations of forces preceded that combat.

This means that, almost two full weeks before the combat, there already was a certain euphoria and a whole series of troop movements toward that region . . .

Then come the cables, different cables that speak of the combat that is taking place in a region having the characteristics — they say it — of rugged terrain, where it's difficult to move, of dense jungle at the bottom of the valleys, of deep ravines, gorges or canyons. They give the news of the combat in a region similar to that.

The diary entries of the 6th and 7th speak of such a territory . . .

The diary [Che's] refers to a territory very similar to that which they talked about in the cable of the 29th and in the article of the *New York Times* on the 8th. Later, many cables appeared and all of them always referred to a similar terrain . . .

Troop Movements

There is quite a coincidence between the earlier reports, the later reports, and the contents of the diary, that more or less explains the circumstances: The existence of a deserter, accurate information on how many men were with Che at that moment, the place he was located.

Obviously there were great troop movements. The direction of these movements was determined by the information they had . . . If an accidental encounter took place, then the possibilities that Che might be killed increased because of those characteristics of his that we explained before.

It is clear that the guerrilla forces did not fall into an ambush, nor did the repressive forces fall into an ambush — it is clear that an encounter took place. And it is clear that when this encounter took place — according to all indications — Che went into action. All the indications, all that is said, everything, points to some action such as moving forward to see, or moving forward to fire, or even

moving away from the place perhaps a few steps, a few meters from where the rest of the combatants were.

That is, everything seems to indicate that he carried out one of these characteristic actions, just as it appears that he was seriously wounded very early and fell in a kind of "no-man's land." It is also clear that his comrades, probably seeing that he was wounded, seeing that he was in danger and inflamed by the fact, fought a prolonged battle that went far beyond any battle which a guerrilla detachment would fight under normal conditions. That battle lasted four hours; according to some, six hours; according to others, eight or more.

Unusual Battle

A guerrilla detachment generally does not fight a battle of this type, since the enemy is always numerically superior. If the enemy is given time it may be able to surround the guerrillas. And only a guerrilla detachment inflamed under circumstances such as this would fight a four-, five- or six-hour battle.

And the fact that the military reports spoke of so many soldiers wounded and killed, of 10 casualties, while also stating the number of casualties — first, of five — among the guerrillas was rather strange and something to be concerned about. Because in the first reports it was stated that among the first to be wounded was Che and that Che was in a "no-man's land." This is the only circumstance that would make a guerrilla carry on a prolonged combat, lasting from one in the afternoon until nightfall — the only circumstance.

In fact a combat of this type — and anyone with guerrilla experience knows that this combat was not an ambush by one side or by the other, that it was not the type of combat characteristic of guerrilla warfare — could only happen under abnormal circumstances. And it is obvious that the abnormal circumstance in this case was the fact that Che was wounded and his fellow guerrillas made a superhuman, desperate effort, and they risked everything they had and kept fighting, inflicting 10 casualties on the enemy — according to the enemy itself — and perhaps even more.

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CHICAGO. Socialist Workers Party and bookstore, 302 South Canal St., Room 204, Chicago, Ill. 60606. WE 9-5044.

CLEVELAND. Eugene V. Debs Hall, 2nd floor west, 9801 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106. Telephone: 791-1669. Militant Forum meets every Sunday night at 7:30.

DENVER. Militant Labor Forum. P.O. Box 2649, Denver, Colo. 80201.

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n Death of Che Guevara

This is part of what I referred to before as the overall picture of the facts, circumstances and other things which allow us to make a judgment of this situation.

Undoubtedly the combat took place in a region of that description, and this is confirmed in the diary itself. All the news, all reports which provided news of the combat, coincide in the fact that it was a territory of this nature. Only one mustn't make conjectures. Nothing can be definitely stated, but it appears that events occurred more or less that way.

The question — as I stated at the beginning — which is being debated, is what happened afterwards. The question is whether he died instantly or if he was seriously wounded and after some hours the repressive forces were able to take him while still alive. This is the problem most under discussion.

Naturally all of us who know Che understand that there was no possibility of capturing him alive unless he were unconscious, unless he were totally paralyzed by his wounds, unless his weapon had been destroyed and there was no possibility of avoiding falling prisoner by killing himself. No one who knows him well has any doubts about this . . .

No one can affirm that he would have been able to survive his wounds. The wounds must have been very serious. No one can affirm that he would have survived, but one thing there is no doubt about is that they did not make the slightest effort to save him. It seems that what they did do was kill him . . .

Certainty

What is most important is not whether he died in combat or whether, gravely injured in combat, he was later killed. The most important thing is not that, in itself, but the certainty that he had fatal, or nearly fatal, wounds that certainly, in one way or another, led to his death.

And about this fact a serious controversy has arisen, and this partially explains, but only partially, what they later did with the body . . .

A dispatch on the 11th says that the body was buried in a secret location.

The next day, on the 12th, another cable says: "Journalists who claim to have interviewed Roberto Guevara, Ernesto's brother, reported him to have said that Gen. Alfredo Ovando, commander in chief of the armed forces, told him that today the body of the Cuban-Argentine revolutionary had been cremated."

"The version was denied tonight by official government sources."

"President René Barrientos knew absolutely nothing of this until at least 5 p.m. today, stated a high foreign-office functionary."

"We were greatly surprised on learning for certain, added the source, that it had been a last minute decision made by the armed forces, and that the president himself knew nothing of the incident, difficult as it is to believe."

Then began all these dispatches indicating that he had been buried or that the body had been exhumed or that he had been cremated — reports that they had first cut off his hand or a finger — a whole series of dispatches, macabre and contradictory.

It is logical to suppose, among other things, that they would be interested in preventing confirmation regarding the fatal bullet. That is, they would be worried that a close examination of all the details might expose the fatal bullet wound. But in my opinion, there is something that they give even more weight to and that must be the main reason behind all these strange happenings. And

that is fear of Che even after death. They don't only fear him alive, but even after he is dead they are still afraid, even more afraid. This is the idea that they themselves gave prominence to when they removed the body so that the grave could not be converted into a shrine . . .

In my opinion, the key factor in their behavior is not their anxiety to avoid having it known if they fired the fatal shot, but rather their desire to remove Che's body, their fear that his family might claim it, that it might be buried at a specific site and become — as they call it, a shrine — a revered spot for revolutionaries. That in my opinion, is the real reason behind these things. That is our evaluation of the news items, of the series of strange contradictory happenings later on.

We considered it our duty to speak of this information, to express this conviction, regardless of whether a state of uncertainty might be useful to the revolutionary movement. We considered it a moral question, a question of principle, a duty to the people, a duty to revolutionaries everywhere. In our opinion, the only party to benefit from the indefinite perpetuation of doubt, from unfounded illusions among the masses, would be imperialism.

We are not about to believe that the imperialist puppets in Bolivia, out to appear as the vanguard lackeys of imperialism, want us to doubt their news. It cannot be doubted that the imperialist puppets in Bolivia want the news to be believed, because it has to do with their role, their part, their hope, as vanguard puppets.

But as for the imperialists, who are much more subtle, we haven't the slightest doubt that, after eliminating Che physically, they would like to dispel all the impact of his conduct, his example, his staunch, heroic revolutionary line, and weaken that example, that impact . . . by surrounding it with mystery, with uncertainty, with illusion.

Would Like Mystery

They would like five years, 10 years, 15 years or even 20 years to pass with his example attenuated by mystery, hovering between doubt and hope — a hope that is natural and logical in all those to whom that death is particularly painful — logical in those who sympathize with and admire him and in revolutionaries throughout the world.

The great hope of imperialism, sure that it has freed itself physically of Che, is to be free of Che spiritually. They want to find some subtle way of diminishing his example in a vain illusion which could not be proved later and which could, on the other hand, feed speculation and stories reporting, "We saw him here" and "We saw him there," when the story relates things that can later be disproved . . .

Because the facts will soon give the lie to the imperialists' triumphant boasts that this will serve to discourage the revolutionary struggle. The imperialists also know the power of example, the tremendous power of its impact, and the imperialists know that if a man can physically be eliminated, an example such as this can never be eliminated by anything or anyone. It is logical for them to feel deeply worried.

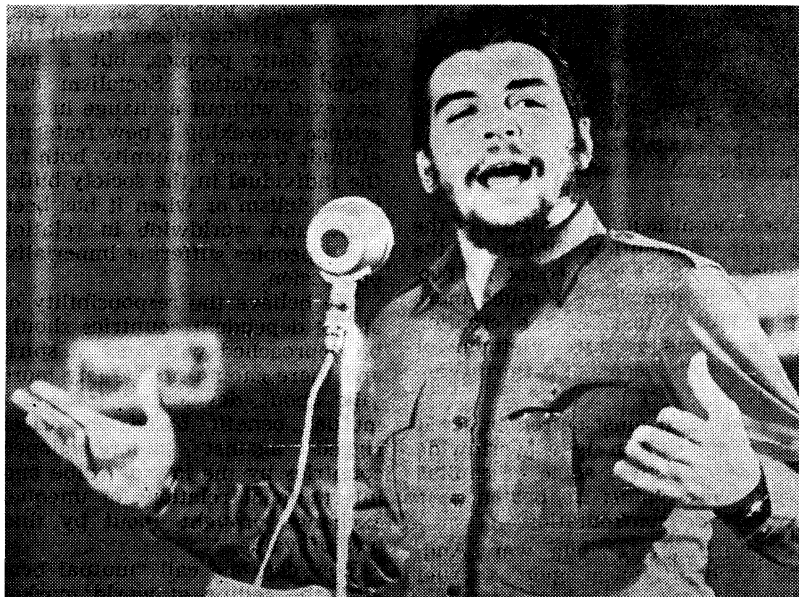
The recognition of Che's virtues has been universal in newspapers of all tendencies and all persuasions. Only in an exceptional case among hundreds of opinions does there crop up occasionally the vulgar opinion of some evil-minded persons. This is because Che's life has had the virtue of even impressing and causing even

his worst ideological enemies to admire him.

It is an almost unique example of how a man has been able to gain the recognition and respect of his enemies, of the very enemies who have been, surprisingly, almost unanimous in expressing feelings of admiration and respect for Che. It is logical that this should worry imperialism.

Not a few, including political figures, have stated that Europe has been astounded at the impact and universality of news about Che. It has been like a kind of awakening to the realities of these times.

And we sincerely believe and state that, even though the duty of telling the truth must stand above



and beyond all considerations of convenience — and that has been our attitude — we have to tell the revolutionaries what our conviction is — our absolute certainty, our view of this news. And, furthermore, we must issue this warning so that imperialism cannot use these doubts to its benefit, so that imperialism cannot use these doubts and bring about inaction, uncertainty.

Because it is even possible that the fact that many revolutionaries are not convinced, or had doubts about the news, may have inhibited them from expressing their feelings. No revolutionary, while there is any hope left, accepts news of this kind.

Confidence

And we know that the revolutionaries have faith in the Cuban revolution. The revolutionaries throughout the world have real confidence in the word of the Cuban revolution. And we have come here, once more, to make good that faith, to make that faith in the absolute honesty of the revolution good. No matter how bitter, how painful — even with such circumstances as those we have presented, of doubts among close relatives — we cannot vacillate in fulfilling this duty.

Moreover, what good would it do for revolutionaries to maintain false hopes? What would be gained by that? Isn't it we revolutionaries who must be most prepared for all circumstances, for all vicissitudes, even for all reverses? Has the history of revolutions or of revolutionary peoples been characterized by the absence of hard blows? And aren't true revolutionaries those who overcome those blows, those reverses, without becoming discouraged? Isn't it precisely we revolutionaries who preach the worth of moral principles, the worth of example? Aren't we revolutionaries the ones who believe in the lasting quality of the work of men, of the principles of men? Aren't we revolutionaries the first to begin by admitting how ephemeral is the physical life of men and how long-lasting and durable are

the ideas, the conduct and the example of men, since it has been example that has inspired and guided the peoples throughout history?

It has always been thus. Harder blows, very hard blows were dealt to our liberating revolution with the death of Martí and with the death of Maceo, and such blows have been received by many revolutionary movements and they always overcame the reverses and the blows, no matter how hard they were.

Who could deny the significance to the revolutionary movement of the blow of Che's death, the significance of not being able to count upon his experience, his inspiration, upon that strength of his

familiar with Che's personality — we have all unanimously and without the slightest doubt come to this same conclusion I have expressed to you.

Today the Council of Ministers met and adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas: The heroic Major Ernesto Guevara died fighting for the liberation of the peoples of America at the head of the Liberation Army of Bolivia.

"Whereas: The people of Cuba will always remember the extraordinary service rendered by Major Ernesto Guevara, both in our war of liberation, and in the consolidation and advancement of our revolution.

"Whereas: His conduct embodies the spirit of internationalism which inspires the united struggle of the peoples.

"Whereas: His untiring revolutionary activity, which knew no frontiers, his communist thinking and his unbreakable determination to fight until victory or death in defense of the national and social liberation of the peoples of the hemisphere and against imperialism, constitute an example of revolutionary conviction and heroism that shall last forever.

Resolution

"Therefore: The Council of Ministers resolve the following:

"First: That for 30 days, to begin with the signing of this resolution, the national flag will be flown at half mast and for three days, starting today at 12 midnight, all public entertainment will be absolutely suspended.

"Second: That the day of his heroic death in combat be declared a national memorial day, establishing to that effect the 8th of October as 'The Day of the Heroic Guerrilla.'

"Third: That as many activities be carried out as may be conducive to perpetuating the example of his life in the memory of the future generations."

At the same time the Central Committee of our party has resolved:

"First: To create a commission made up of Major Juan Almeida, Ramiro Valdes, Rogelio Acevedo and Alfonso Zayas, headed by the first of the aforementioned comrades, to orient and direct all the activities aimed at perpetuating the memory of Ernesto Guevara.

"Second: To issue a call to the people to hold a solemn commemorative service at the Plaza of the Revolution next Wednesday, October 18, at 8 p.m. in order to pay tribute to the unforgettable and heroic fighter who has fallen in combat."

Patria O Muerte! Venceremos!

Writings of Che Guevara

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Che Guevara Speaks

[The following are brief excerpts from the writings of Che Guevara.]

I remember Faustino Pérez, kneeling and firing his machine-gun-pistol. Near me, a comrade named Armentosa was walking toward the cane field. A burst of gunfire hit us both. I felt a sharp blow on my chest and a wound on my neck, and I thought for certain I was dead . . .

Someone on his knees said that we had better surrender and I heard a voice — later I found out it was Camilo's — shouting: "No, nobody surrenders here!" followed by a four-letter word. Ponce came at a run, breathing hard, and showed me a bullet wound (I was sure the bullet must have pierced his lungs), and said "I'm wounded," and I replied coolly "me too."

Then Ponce, and other comrades who were still unhurt, crawled toward the cane field. For a moment I was left alone, just lying there waiting to die. Almeida approached, urging me to go on, and despite the intense pain I dragged myself into the cane field.

"There I met comrade Raúl Suárez, whose thumb had been blown away by a rifle bullet, being attended by Faustino Pérez who was bandaging his hand. Then everything became a blur of airplanes flying low and strafing the field, adding to the confusion, amid Dantesque as well as grotesque scenes such as the sight of a comrade of considerable avoirdupois who was desperately trying to hide behind a single stalk of sugar cane, while in the middle of this turmoil another man kept on yelling: "Silence!" for no apparent reason.

We organized a group headed by Almeida. This group included Lieutenant Ramiro Valdés, now a Major, and comrades Chao and Benítez. With Almeida leading, we crossed the last path among the rows of cane and reached the safety of the woods. The first shouts of "fire!" were heard in the cane field and tongues of flame and columns of smoke began to rise. I cannot remember exactly what happened; I felt the bitterness of defeat and I was sure I was going to die. We walked until the darkness made it impossible to go on, and decided to lie down and go to sleep all huddled together in a heap.

We were starving and thirsty and the mosquitoes added to our misery. This was our baptism of fire on Dec. 5, 1956, in the outskirts of Niquero. It was the beginning of what would later become the Rebel Army.

—*Episodes of the Revolutionary War*

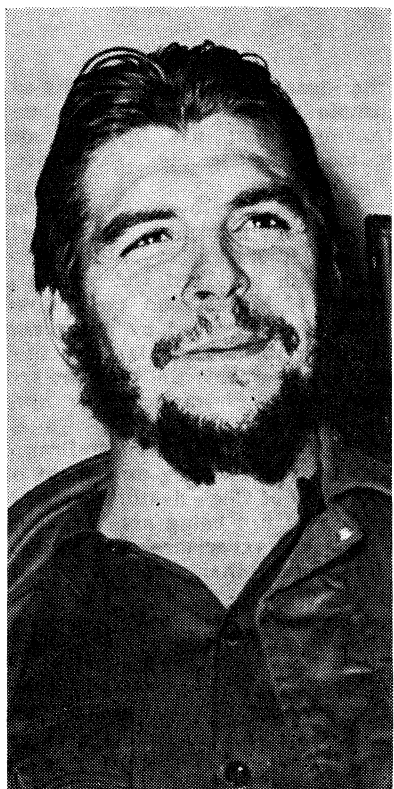
New uprisings will occur in these and other American countries, as has now occurred in Bolivia, and these will continue to grow, with all the vicissitudes which this dangerous occupation of the modern revolutionist involves.

Many will perish, victims of their own errors, others will fall in the harsh combat that is looming; new battlers and new leaders will arise in the heat of the revolutionary struggle.

The people will continue to form their fighters and their leaders within the selective framework of the war itself, and the Yankee agents of repression will increase in number . . .

This is the Vietnamese road; the road which the peoples must follow, the road which the Americas will follow, with the special feature that armed groups can establish something like coordinating committees to make the repressive efforts of Yankee imperialism more difficult and to help their own cause.

The Americas, a continent forgotten in the latest political struggle for freedom, which is beginning to make itself felt through



the Tricontinental by means of the Cuban Revolution which is the voice of the vanguard of its peoples, will undertake a much more outstanding task — the creation of a second or third Vietnam, or the world's second or third Vietnam.

In short, it must be remembered that imperialism is a worldwide system, the final stage of capitalism, and it must be beaten in a worldwide confrontation. . . .

This means a long war. And, we repeat it once again, a cruel war.

Let no one be mistaken on this when he sets out to initiate it and let no one vacillate in initiating it out of fear of the results which it can draw upon his own people. It is almost the only hope for victory. We cannot evade the need of the hour.

Vietnam teaches us this with its permanent lesson in heroism, its tragic daily lesson in struggle and death in order to gain the final victory.

Over there, the imperialist troops encounter the discomforts of those accustomed to the standard of living which the North American nation boasts. They have to confront a hostile land, the insecurity of those who cannot move without feeling they are walking on enemy territory; death for those who go outside of fortified redoubts; the permanent hostility of the entire population.

All this continues to provoke repercussions inside the United States; it is going to arouse a factor that was attenuated in the days of the full vigor of imperialism — the class struggle inside its own territory.

—*On Vietnam and World Revolution*

In addition, the indigenous bourgeoisies have lost all capacity to oppose imperialism — if they ever had any — and constitute only its last trump.

No other alternatives exists; it's either a socialist revolution or a caricature of revolution.

—*On Vietnam and World Revolution*

There are no boundaries in this struggle to the death. We cannot remain indifferent to what happens anywhere in the world, for a victory of any country over imperialism is a victory for us, and likewise, a defeat of any nation is a defeat for all. The practicing of proletarian internationalism is not only a duty of the peoples struggling for a better future, but it is, besides, an unavoidable necessity. . . .

Each time a country is freed, we say, it is a defeat for the world

imperialist system, but we must agree that the removal [of a country from imperialist domination] does not happen by the mere fact of proclaiming independence or by obtaining an armed victory in a revolution. Freedom takes place when imperialist economic domination ceases to be practiced on a people.

Therefore, it is in the interest of the socialist countries, as a vital question, that these removals take place. And it is our international duty, the duty determined by our guiding ideology, to contribute with our efforts to the most rapid and profound liberation.

A conclusion must be reached from all this: the development of countries now starting on the road to liberation should be paid for by the socialist countries. We state it this way without any intention of blackmail or dramatics whatsoever, nor looking for an easy way of getting closer to all the Afro-Asiatic peoples, but a profound conviction. Socialism cannot exist without a change in conscience provoking a new fraternal attitude toward humanity, both for the individual in the society building socialism or when it has been built, and worldwide in relation to all peoples suffering imperialist oppression.

We believe the responsibility of aiding dependent countries should be approached with such a spirit and there should not be any more talk about developing trade for mutual benefit based on prices rigged against underdeveloped countries by the law of value and international relations of unequal exchange brought about by that law of value.

How can one call "mutual benefit" the selling at world market prices raw materials costing limitless sweat and suffering to the underdeveloped countries and buying machinery produced in the large automatic factories of the present age?

If we establish that type of relations between two groups of nations, we must agree that the socialist countries are, in a way, accomplices of imperialist exploitation.

The socialist countries have the moral duty of liquidating their tacit complicity with the exploiter countries of the West.

—*A Common Aspiration*

This institutionalization of the revolution has not yet been achieved. We are looking for something which will permit a perfect identification between the government and the community in its entirety, something appropriate to the special conditions of the building of socialism, while avoiding to the maximum degree a mere transplanting of the commonplaces of bourgeois democracy — like legislative chambers — into the society in formation.

Some experiments aimed at the gradual development of institutionalized forms of the revolution have been made, but without undue haste. The greatest obstacle has been our fear lest any appearance of formality might separate us from the masses and from the individual, might make us lose sight of the ultimate and most important revolutionary aspiration, which is to see man liberated from his alienation.

—*Socialism and Man*

At the risk of seeming ridiculous, let me say that the true revolutionary is guided by a great feeling of love. It is impossible to think of a genuine revolutionary lacking this quality. Perhaps it is one of the great dramas of the leader that he must combine a passionate spirit with a cold intelligence and make painful decisions without contracting a muscle. Our vanguard revolutionaries must idealize this love of the people, the most sacred cause,

and make it one and indivisible. They cannot descend to the level of the ordinary man's daily expenditure of sentimentality even though a little.

The leaders of the revolution have children just beginning to talk who are not learning to call their fathers by name; wives from whom they have to be separated as part of the general sacrifice of their lives to bring the revolution to its fulfillment; the circle of their friends is strictly limited to the number of fellow revolutionists. There is no life outside of the revolution.

In these circumstances one must have a great deal of humanity and a strong sense of justice and truth in order not to fall into extreme dogmatism and cold scholasticism, into an isolation from the masses. . . .

Of course there are dangers in the present situation, and not only that of dogmatism, not only that of weakening the ties with the masses in the midst of the great task. There is also the danger of weaknesses. If a man thinks that dedicating his entire life to the revolution means that he cannot allow his mind to be disturbed by the fact that his son lacks certain things, or that his children's shoes are worn out, or that his family lacks some necessity, then he is entering into rationalizations which open his mind to infection by the seeds of future corruption.

In our case we have maintained that our children should have or should lack those things that the children of the average man have or lack, and that our families

"Wherever death may surprise us, let it be welcome if our battle cry has reached even one receptive ear and another hand reaches out to take up our arms, and other men come forward to join in our funeral dirge with the chattering of machine guns and new calls for battle and for victory."—Che

should understand this and strive for it. The revolution is made through man, but man must forge his revolutionary spirit day by day.

—*Socialism and Man*

In the field of ideas not involving productive activities it is easier to distinguish the division between material and spiritual necessity. For a long time man has been trying to free himself from alienation through culture and art. While he dies every day during the eight or more hours that he sells his labor, he comes to life afterwards in his spiritual activities.

But this remedy bears the germs of the same sickness; it is as a solitary individual that he seeks communion with his environment. He defends his oppressed individuality through the artistic medium and reacts to esthetic ideas as a unique being whose aspiration is to remain untarnished.

All that he is doing, however, is attempting to escape. The law of value is not simply a naked reflection of productive relations: The monopoly capitalists — even while employing purely empirical methods — weave around art a complicated web which converts it into a willing tool. The superstructure of society ordains the type of art in which the artist has

to be educated. Rebels are subdued by its machinery and only rare talents may create their own work. The rest become shameless hacks or are crushed. . . .

When the revolution took power there was an exodus of those who had been completely housebroken; the rest — whether they were revolutionaries or not — saw a new road open to them. Artistic inquiry experienced a new impulse. The paths, however, had already been more or less laid out and the escapist concept hid itself behind the word "freedom." This attitude was often found even among revolutionaries themselves, reflecting the bourgeois idealism still in their consciousness.

In those countries which had gone through a similar process, they tried to combat such tendencies by an exaggerated dogmatism. General culture was virtually tabooed and it was declared that the acme of cultural aspiration was the formally exact representation of nature. . . .

They sought an art that would be understood by everyone — the kind of art *functionaries* understand. True artistic values were disregarded and the problem of general culture was reduced to taking some things from the socialist present and some from the dead past (since dead, not dangerous). Thus Socialist Realism arose upon the foundations of the art of the last century.

But the realistic art of the 19th Century is also a class art, more purely capitalist perhaps than this decadent art of the 20th Century which reveals the anguish of alienated man. In the field of culture capitalism has given all that it had to give and nothing of it remains but the offensive stench of a decaying corpse, today's decadence in art.

Why then should we try to find the only valid prescription for art in the frozen forms of Socialist Realism? We cannot counterpose the concept of Socialist Realism to that of freedom, because the latter does not yet exist and will not exist until the complete development of the new society. Let us not attempt, from the pontifical throne of realism-at-any-cost, to condemn all the art forms which have evolved since the first half of the 19th Century for we would then fall into the Proudhonian mistake of returning to the past, of putting a straitjacket on the artistic expression of the man who is being born and is in the process of making himself.

—*Socialism and Man*

North American imperialism is guilty of aggression. Its crimes are immense, extending over the whole world. We already know this, gentlemen!

But they likewise are guilty who at the decisive moment vacillated in making Vietnam an inviolable part of socialist territory — yes, at risk of a war of global scale, but also compelling the North American imperialists to make a decision.

And they are guilty who keep up a war of insults and tripping each other, begun some time ago by the representatives of the two biggest powers in the socialist camp.

We ask, seeking an honest answer:

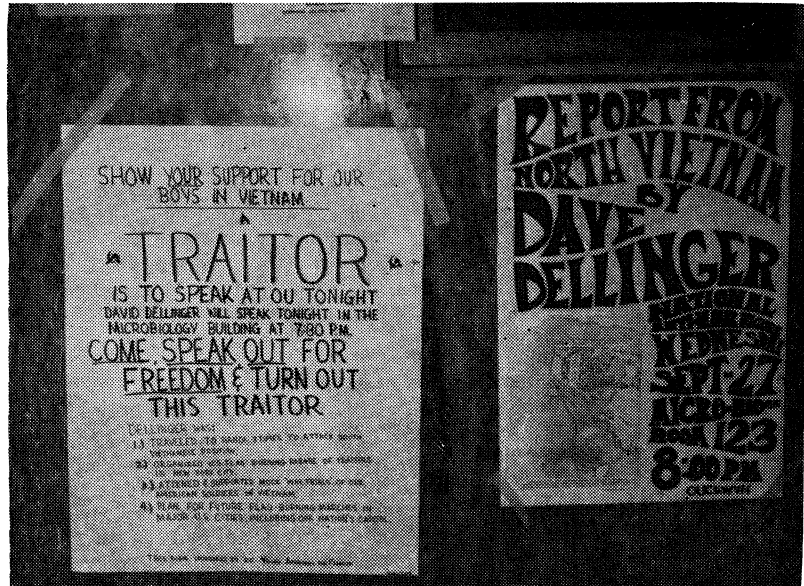
Is Vietnam isolated or not, doing a dangerous balancing act between the two disputing powers?

—*On Vietnam and World Revolution*

Hence it is very important to choose correctly the instrument for mobilizing the masses. Basically, this instrument must be moral in character, without neglecting, however, a correct utilization of the material stimulus — especially of a social character.

—*Socialism and Man*

U of Oklahoma Students Hear Two Antiwar Gls



TAKE UMBRAGE. Right-wing group at Oklahoma University didn't like antiwar group inviting Dave Dellinger to speak. Red-baiting failed to thwart meeting.

Pfc. Howard Petrick and Pvt. Andrew Stapp, both well-known antiwar GIs, spoke to students about the war in Vietnam at Oklahoma University at Norman, Okla., Sept. 31. About 65 students attended the meeting sponsored by the OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam.

Petrick, who had been threatened with a court-martial for "subversion, making disloyal statements and spreading disaffection within the armed forces," has been

notified that the Army may discharge him. The Army brass indicated they will seek a less than honorable discharge because Petrick is a member of the Socialist Workers Party and the Young Socialist Alliance. Petrick has demanded an honorable discharge.

Stapp has been convicted in one court-martial for refusing to open his footlocker to allow officers to confiscate his books. Stapp is stationed at Fort Sill, Okla.; Petrick is at Fort Hood, Texas.

During the meeting an OU law student, who is a former member of a military intelligence unit, pointed out two members of the audience whom he identified as from military intelligence. The *Norman Transcript* reported that "Members of the audience urged them to speak, but they refused and left before the meeting ended."

Stapp commented on a second court-martial in which he was acquitted of breaking a battalion restriction: "In actuality I was being tried because I am against the war and had made a monkey of them at my first court-martial."

Dellinger Spoke

The OU antiwar committee had previously sponsored Dave Dellinger, editor of *Liberation* magazine, who spoke on his recent visit to North Vietnam. Dellinger told a Sept. 27 meeting that despite newspaper claims of U.S. victories, "the National Liberation Front still controls four-fifths of Vietnam and two-thirds of the population."

Anonymous leaflets were handed out just before the meeting for the antiwar GIs accusing Petrick and Stapp of being "traitors" who were engaged in "dastardly actions."

Miss Sudie Trippet, chairman of the OU Committee to End the War in Vietnam, said the group would not be intimidated and planned to continue its activities, including mobilizing for the October 21 confrontation in Washington.

Bread and Puppet To Perform in N.Y.

NEW YORK — The Bread and Puppet Theater is performing three one-act plays for adults every Saturday evening through Nov. 4 here at the Astor Library Landmark Building, 425 Lafayette St. (near Astor Place). The plays begin at 8:30 p.m.

The three plays are: "The Great Warrior From Japan vs. the Giant Blunderbore From Ohio" (a comical-tragic play for rod and giant puppets); "The Dead Man Rises" (a dream tale for over-life-size puppets); and "A Man Says Good-bye to His Mother" (a mime-bal-lad play for masked players and musicians).

Childrens' Shows

There will also be a series of performances for children every Sunday afternoon through Nov. 5 at 3 p.m. at the same address. The slapstick mimes and musical puppet shows include "The Hungry Young Man," "El Saco Magico," "The Great Warrior From Japan vs. the Giant Blunderbore From Ohio," and "Rinaldini, the Great Robber."

Admission to both series is by contribution. For information call 473-8857.

REVIEWS and REPORTS

BATTLE OF ALGIERS. Directed by Gillo Pontecorvo.

Before the days of the soundtrack, films such as Eisenstein's *Ten Days that Shook the World* proved that it was possible to create important and compelling movies with an explicit revolutionary content. For at least the past decade, however, not many outstanding revolutionary films have been produced. Recent exceptions such as *Marat/Sade* and *La Guerre Est Finie* brought a welcome relief to this bleak pattern.

The Battle of Algiers is a new and very important addition to the art of making revolutionary films. Using documentary techniques and a largely nonprofessional acting crew, Gillo Pontecorvo, the Italian director of this remarkably effective movie, re-creates the liberation struggle of the people of Algiers against the French colonialists. References are made to the struggles going on in the rest of the country, but the film limits itself to an examination of the important urban battle in the city of Algiers.

French Government

According to Andrew Sarris, writing in New York's *Village Voice* (Oct. 5), the French government will not allow *The Battle of Algiers* to be shown in France. To anyone who has seen this film, this will be no wonder at all. *The Battle of Algiers* vividly depicts the oppression of the Algerian people by the French colonialists, the struggle of the people against that oppression and the cruel at-



SCENE FROM MOVIE. "Battle of Algiers" is realistic and moving revolutionary film.

tempts of the French army to repress them with guns, tanks and torture.

The parallels between the portrayal of the French government's fight against the Algerians and the American government's fight against the Vietnamese, as well as the police and National Guard attempts to suppress the struggles in the black ghettos, are so clear that they were even noted by Bosley Crowther of the *New York Times*.

There is one other parallel that is worth pointing out. The French colonel who heads the paratroops sent by the Paris government to suppress the people of Algiers

"justifies" his actions by referring to the fact that he and many of his officers fought against the Nazis and were survivors of Nazi concentration camps. This is the same kind of argument that supporters of Zionism have used to justify the Israeli government's recent expansionist attack on the Arab peoples.

Somewhat obviously and quite happily, *The Battle of Algiers* is a movie patterned after the revolutionary writings of Frantz Fanon, who produced what are perhaps the most important works to emerge from the Algerian revolution.

We are convincingly shown the development of revolutionary consciousness among the masses, as well as the process of leader-formation. The evolution of Ali le Point, who could be called the central character of the film, is remarkably similar to the development of Malcolm X from hustler to revolutionary.

—Arthur Maglin

New York's Aged Get 'Tender' Care

NEW YORK — The callous treatment of old people in this society was brought into sharp focus during a recent investigation here of hotels that cater to the elderly. The chief ambulance driver of the Long Beach Memorial Hospital in Long Island told a state senator Sept. 27 that he had found bodies of persons who had been dead for several days in rooms of hotels for the aged.

Unconscious

The *New York Times* reported Sept. 28 that "Ricky Newell, an ambulance driver for five years, said that over the period he also had found many elderly persons lying unconscious on the floor and in bathrooms. 'Some had gaping bedsores' when he lifted them out of their beds to take them to the hospital, he said."

Many old people who cannot afford a nursing home live in these hotels for the aged. The hotels are not required to keep nurses on the premises and their staff is not allowed to give medication. The hotel staffs are superexploited, living under conditions as bad or worse than the "paying guests."

At the Royale Hotel in Long Island, for example, most of the workers live in the basement. The *Times* reported that investigators "found porters and cleaners living in small cubicles made of old doors."

SOCIALIST FUND

The Military Minuet

By Evelyn Reed
Fund Director

A refreshing response to our Socialist Workers Party fund appeal came from a student in an Iowa college:

"Enclosed is my contribution of \$3 to help fulfill the \$20,000 Socialist Fund. Since I am a student, I can't send you any more, but I will be proud to cast my vote for Halstead and Boutelle in my first presidential election next year. Keep up the good work, and thank you more than anything for your newspaper, *The Militant*, which is just excellent."

What impels this young woman — and others like her — to turn away from the Democratic and Republican parties? No doubt she has taken a searching look at what they have done — and left undone — in their alternate mismanagement of the U.S. for generations.

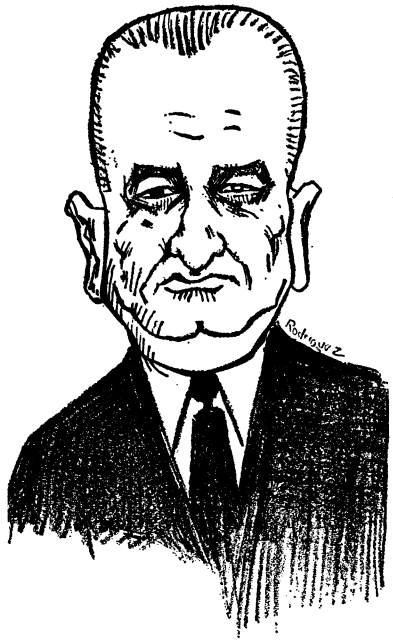
Consider, for example, the vast resources in this rich America that could easily rid this country of poverty, slums, polluted air and water. Yet these and other evils that afflict the masses, especially those crowded into the big cities, not only continue but grow worse from year to year. Today the government spends 30 times more on its military adventures than on public projects and human welfare.

Consider also the collusion of both the Democratic and Republican politicians in supporting the dirty war in Vietnam. In the 1964 election Johnson was portrayed as the moderate man of peace against the more aggressive Goldwater. But no sooner was Johnson returned to the White House on his peace propaganda than he carried out Goldwater's escalation proposals. Today they are dancing the

Military Minuet in complete harmony with each other.

Young people who are casting their first votes want an end to such double-dealings, and above all they want an end to the genocidal war in Vietnam. That is why they are backing the Socialist Workers Party candidates. Its spokesmen warned against trusting Johnson's peace pretensions four years ago, and continue in this campaign to demand the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

Isn't this a good reason for other *Militant* readers, of all ages, to follow the example set by the young woman rebel from Iowa? We urge you to clip the coupon on this page and send us your contribution to the \$20,000 Socialist Fund to help combat the capitalist warmakers.



I Want to Help

Enclosed is my contribution of \$..... to help fulfill the \$20,000 Socialist Fund.

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Letters From Our Readers

[This column is an open forum for all viewpoints on subjects of general interest to our readers. Please keep your letters brief. Where necessary they will be abridged. Writers' initials will be used, names being withheld unless authorization is given for use.]

Credibility Gap

Providence, Ky.

In a recent speech to the heads of over 300 fraternal organizations, the "Great White Father" in Washington declared that the brutal war in Vietnam is "...worth the price" the American people pay in money and in the blood of our young men.

Ask the mothers and fathers of these young men, 13,000 of them, who have come home from Southeast Asia in coffins if the price is worth it. You'll get a different story from them.

Ask the sweethearts of the thousands of young men who have returned with an arm or a leg missing if the price is worth it. Ask the loved ones of those who come back mentally ill because of all they have gone through if the high price we pay is worth it.

Their answer will be the right answer, a resounding, "Hell no!"

Richard Chinn

Supporter

Cleveland, Ohio

I should like to take the opportunity to state my complete support of the Socialist Workers Party (and also the Young Socialist Alliance) as the only true revolutionaries in the United States at this present time, along with the black militants.

This is in view of your support of the Arab revolution, the Negro revolution in this country, your internationalist outlook, and the fact that you do not support any capitalist "peace" candidates as the Communist Party and others do.

Keep up the good work.

C. F.

Soviet Bureaucrats

Irvington, N.J.

The recent TV interviews with Khrushchev and Svetlana have, to me, proven the correctness of the claim that the bureaucrats who run the socialized countries are a parasitic caste and not, as some say, a new class whose claim on the socialized property they govern will be permanent and inherited by their children.

To me it seems that, more than anything else, it was the fact that Svetlana, with two children, was reduced to a four-room apartment and 12-year-old car, after living like a princess in the Kremlin, that made her defect to the West. Having learned something about craftiness from her father, she saw that here was a chance to live in continued luxury, by telling some falsehoods about the USSR.

From all appearances the "dacha" that Khrushchev was reduced to looked worse than some

summer cottages people here build.

And I am sure Molotov, Malenkov and other fallen bureaucrats (and their children) in the socialized countries fare no better.

Compare these limits, which socialized property puts on ousted or retired administrators, with the fabulous wealth inherited by the children of the Rockefellers, Du Ponts, Fords, Mellons and others. The children of the former have to go to work, whereas the heirs of capitalists do not have to do a stitch of work to live in luxury, while their wealth keeps increasing. The working class, under capitalism, has to toil and sweat to support the drain on the gross national product made by the parasitic "owners" of the wealth, as well as the administrators' salaries.

And so, by comparison with the small task the workers of socialized countries have to perform in reducing the pay of bureaucrats and democratizing the government, here in capitalist countries a revolution in property relations has to take place before the enormous drain on the gross national product by the parasitic owners and their heirs can be halted.

J. C.

Relevant

Chicago, Ill.

The clarity and consistency of your classic Marxist positions through the years is most admirable. For those of us under 25 there exists a part of the old left whose relevance is growing more and more apparent.

M.S.

Gains for Civil Liberties

New York, N.Y.

The September issue of *The American Teacher*, official publication of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO, reports that important gains have been made in areas involving the civil liberties of public employees. The Texas attorney general has declared that students at state-supported colleges and universities are no longer required to sign the Texas 1951 loyalty oath, and it is expected that the oath, still required of faculty members and state employees, will soon be discarded. In New Hampshire and Massachusetts, courts have declared that these states' oaths are "constitutionally vague."

Colorado's 46-year-old loyalty oath was also declared unconstitutional, and in Maryland an oath required of all state employees is being tested by the ACLU. A similar test by the ACLU is being made in Pennsylvania.

In Oregon, the "Little Hatch Act," in effect for over 60 years, had sections repealed by the 1967 legislature which had formerly provided that federal and local civil service employees could not engage in political activity, solicit funds, or be solicited.

In another development, Prof. Staughton Lynd, on leave from Yale University, who has been denied an appointment to Chicago State College on the basis of his antiwar views and trip to North Vietnam in 1965, is being given full support by the AFT. AFT Local 1600 has joined Lynd as a plaintiff in a lawsuit to gain him his appointment, and the local's leadership voted unanimously to support Lynd in his fight.

Howard Reed

Outlaws

Olathe, Colo.

When are the people going to take this government out of the hands of the present murderers? I am 82 years of age, and I never experienced such outlawry heretofore as is going on now.

Is there no way to stop this slaughter?

John E. Broyles

CP and "New Politics"

New York, N.Y.

The Communist Party seems to be smarting from the defeat of its third ticket perspective at the New Politics convention in Chicago. Gus Hall, CP general secretary, took a very defensive posture in his *Worker* anniversary speech, reported in the Oct. 15 *Worker*.

"Some say they are discouraged," he lamented, "because the New Politics conference in Chicago did not come out clearly for a third presidential ticket reflecting the struggle for freedom and

peace. This is true. But New Politics can still play an important role . . . The New Politics movement is by no means dead. The idea of a third presidential ticket is not dead."

Hall's very defensive formulations may indicate a deep feeling in the CP that their third ticket perspective should be abandoned. And although Hall says that is not the case, he is looking in a different direction:

"Six months ago," he says in the same speech, "most people thought the idea of running a slate of peace candidates, as delegates to the Democratic convention, a far-out idea. Now it is being pushed by all kinds of forces within the Democratic Party. It is emerging as an important arena of struggle against the war policy."

If anyone has missed the point, Hall spells out that whatever they decide to do in '68, the CP's main strategic line is toward working in the Democratic Party. He points to the victory of Stokes in the Democratic primary in Cleveland:

"Does not the Cleveland experience say: Electoral alliance is not old hat? Does it not point to the fact that the struggle for Negro-white unity is the key to progress?"

Thought for the Week

"No man has done more for the country." — Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago, criticizing the Democratic "Dump Johnson" movement.

It Was Reported in the Press

Utterly Appalling — The Oct. 11 *New York Times* reported that it was decided to hold the Democratic convention in Chicago after assurances by Mayor Daley that his cops could cope with any black outbreak that might occur. "Civil unrest," the *Times* explained, "could cast a pall over the convention and embarrass the party and its nominees."

Thoughtful Princess — Linda Bird's Dec. 9 White House wedding may not be televised in full. Elizabeth Carpenter, Lady Bird's secretary, assured sports fans that they need not worry about the wedding interfering with three football telecasts slated for that afternoon.

The Great Society — Extended benefits have been given children of dead or permanently disabled veterans who are going to school under the War Orphans Education Assistance Act. Such students now have until age 26 to complete their schooling instead of age 23. Eligible students who attend school full time receive \$130 regularly every month.

Principled Principal — We assumed it would be joke material when we read the headline on the news item about the California school principal who was suspended after admitting she's been

smoking marijuana since 1949. On reading we learned that Mrs. Garnet E. Brennan, 58, principal of Nicasio elementary school, made the admission voluntarily. She did so by presenting an affidavit on behalf of Melkon Melkonian, convicted of abetting the sale of marijuana. On appeal, Melkon is testing the constitutionality of marijuana laws.

Conflict of Appetites? — A report in the Miami, Fla., *Herald* disclosed that State Senator Malory Horne had been retained by the Gulf American Corp. to help clear it of charges of unethical practices. The charges were brought against the company under a new land sales law which Senator Horne helped draft. Responding to the *Herald* suggestion that his acceptance of the retainer might be considered unethical, Horne snapped, "I can't starve to death because of their standard of ethical conduct."

Barn Door Unlocked — The \$1.8-million Miami mansion of Willis Harrington Du Pont, where five free enterprisers made off with more than a million dollars worth of jewels and rare coins, is equipped with an ultramodern alarm system. Windows are guarded by infrared beams and the family vault is protected by radar. The night of the intrusion Mr. Du Pont forgot to turn the alarm system on. It will take a few more napalm sales to pay for that goof.

Negotiators Anonymous — We're very much in suspense as to whether or not the strike of Madison, Wis., bus drivers has ended. On Nov. 7, the Madison *Capital Times* asked bus company treasurer William Straub if there was any hope for a settlement. "The only hopes I have," he responded, "is for my bartender to fix me a martini."

—Harry Ring

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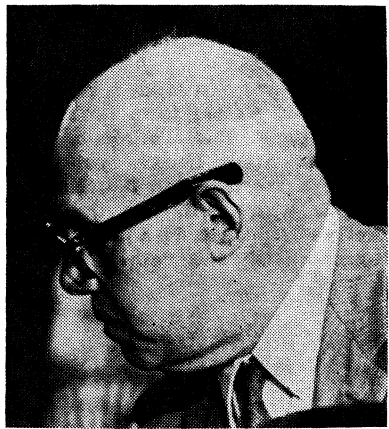
Lessons of Rail Shopmen's Strike

By Farrell Dobbs

Government-decreed terms for a union contract involving railway shopmen went into effect Oct. 16. The decree was issued by a board headed by Senator Wayne Morse under a special no-strike law. Its terms center on a general wage raise of 5 to 5.5 percent a year during 1967 and 1968, with a few cents extra for skilled workers.

Shopcraft bureaucrats offered to write these compulsory terms into a "voluntary" wage contract, a craven step that would serve only to cover up Johnson's strikebreaking. The railroad owners, who had refused more than a five percent increase, rejected the "voluntary" pitch and threatened to challenge the Morse terms in court. Although they later dropped the threat, it served to remind all capitalist politicians that the industrial overlords want no tampering with their wage policy, not even by a measly one-half of one percent.

As for the shopmen, they have made clear their fear of winding up in 1968 with less buying power than they had in 1966. Their concern reflects that of workers generally, who have been stiffening



Meany

their wage demands as a defense against war-inflated prices. Employer resistance to the demands has in turn generated new militancy in the unions, especially among younger members. This has led to mounting waves of strikes on a national scale.

The Johnson administration has responded to the trend with intensified strikebreaking. Use of injunctions under existing antilabor laws has been stepped up. Special laws have been introduced against specific strikes, as in the case of the railway shopmen who have received a bitter lesson in class politics.

When their previous contract expired last year, the shopmen demanded a 20 percent wage increase and an escalator clause. The railroad owners summarily rejected the demands, swore fidelity to Johnson's "guideposts" and offered a five percent pay hike on a take-it-or-leave-it basis. Then they lay back waiting for the government to meet their demand for compulsory arbitration.

After months of fruitless efforts to negotiate a new contract, the shopcraft set a strike deadline last January. Johnson quickly invoked the Railroad Labor Act against them, thereby banning a walkout for 60 days. Congress then voted three further extensions of the ban, the third one running to June 19.

Meantime the government put heavy pressure on the union officials to make a capitulatory settlement on company terms. The union negotiators gave a lot of ground under the pounding, scaling down the demands to a general wage hike of less than seven percent plus some extra for skilled hands. But the companies remained adamant in what little negotiating took place, refusing to budge from their terms of a flat five-percent increase. Contract talks had become a farce and a

strike was still in the offing.

At this point Johnson asked Congress for a special law to impose compulsory arbitration on the shopmen and ban a strike until Jan. 1, 1969 — after the 1968 elections. His bill was introduced behind a smokescreen of lies and slander. A lot of legal gobbledegook was used to pretty up the vicious attack as "mediation to finality."

Senator Morse, who masquerades as a "friend" of labor and an "opponent" of the Vietnam war, joined with Johnson to invoke Vietnam as a pretext for jamming through the strikebreaking law. "I say to American labor . . ." Morse orated in the Senate, "Your Government has no other course of action if it is to represent a free people in an hour of crisis, but to say to both parties that there cannot be and there must not be a stoppage of the operation of the railroads of this country."

Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd called shopcraft union officials "a group of arbitrary individuals, extremely small in number, who apparently have no concern for public welfare but only for their own selfish interests." His diatribe against the unions carried the implication that the handful of greedy, arrogant monopolists who own the railroads are injured innocents simply trying to do their patriotic duty.

Equal Treatment?

Morse said in the Senate, "Both sides are treated in exactly the same way. The carriers lose the right to lock out. The workers lose the right to strike, and they should in times of emergency." His lie that the capitalist government acts against companies who lock out workers was exposed during the House debate on Johnson's bill. Representative Sullivan of Missouri said the bill should be amended to order an end to the four-year lockout of union employees by the Florida East Coast Railway. She was ruled out of order.

Some in Congress, who are particularly sensitive to the labor vote, proposed to gloss over the strikebreaking with a token "fiscal seizure" of the railroads. Although the notion was advanced in various forms, all such proposals boiled down to the government holding in escrow a small part of railroad profits which would be returned when the contract dispute was settled. The pitch, made to convince the workers that their "friends" were trying to force wage concessions from the companies, was intended strictly for the record in the 1968 elections.

Morse Explains

Those presenting "seizure" amendments knew that neither Democrats nor Republicans in Congress would tamper with the private profit of their capitalist masters. Morse expressed the basic view of capitalist politicians when he said in the Senate, "Seizure is never justified as a leverage by the Government to force an employer to yield . . . The amendment smacks of confiscation of private property without due process and without justification."

As union spokesmen pointed out, Johnson's bill meant the imposing of labor conscription in the name of the Vietnam war. A threat of prison was used to make shopmen work for less than they could win by a strike. As a result the private railroad corporations would reap increased profits.

In their own policy, however, shopcraft officials went along with the "fiscal seizure" gimmick. They helped to feed illusions that the government might bring pressure on the companies that would cause them to negotiate a settlement rather than risk intervention in their affairs. This fantasy, born of ignorance or deceit, flies in the face of the hard facts of class politics. When the capitalist gov-

ernment intervenes in a labor dispute, no matter what form its action may take, it will always support the bosses against the workers.

Any notion of putting government pressure on the railroad barons was brushed aside on Capitol Hill. In the Senate, where only one-third of the members are up for reelection next year, Johnson's bill was passed on June 7. Then a snag developed in the House where all members must face the voters in 1968. The bill was amended to remove the compulsory arbitration provision, substituting for it another 90-day extension of the strike ban due to expire on June 19. Labor's "friends" hoped that during that time they could pressure the shopmen into surrendering to government dictation, thus getting themselves out of their political bind.

The union bureaucrats went along with their "friends" by making a no-strike pledge pending a Senate-House Conference over the legislative dispute. Then Congress took a 10-day holiday that was quickly followed by a long weekend adjournment. This provoked such anger among the shopmen that officials of the Machinists union felt compelled to terminate the no-strike pledge and go along with a walkout that began July 16. As the Machinists struck, other crafts honored their picket lines. A limited number of railways were involved, the unions having planned only selective strikes so that the government couldn't use a national walkout as a pretext for strikebreaking.

The railroad companies parried this strategy with a national lockout. Johnson pretended the lockout hadn't happened and denounced the unions for "the rail strike which now paralyzes this country." Morse rose in the Senate to declaim: "We have now to determine whether government by

law will prevail in this country or whether, in an hour of great crisis, any group of labor in a regulated industry will be allowed to bring the economy of this country to its knees . . ."

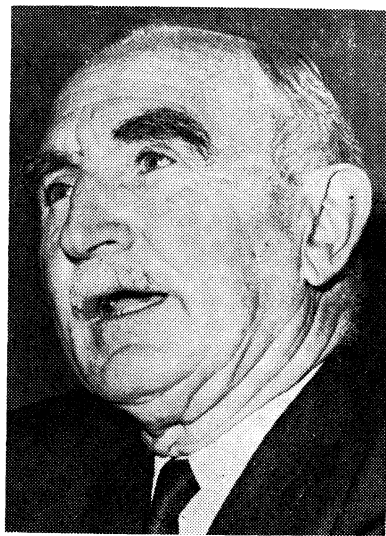
On July 17 the House reversed itself and passed Johnson's compulsory-arbitration bill. He signed it into law the same day. The railroad companies got what they had wanted from the start when Johnson then named a five-man board, chaired by Morse, to dictate contract terms to the shopmen.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, accepted nomination to the Morse board and joined in its unanimous decision. His scabby action struck heavy blows against the workers he is supposed to represent. Meany's conduct signified approval of the compulsory-arbitration law. He solidarized himself with the capitalists in dictating settlement terms to the workers. He provided Johnson with a union cover in the government assault on the right to strike.

It is not only the shopmen who are hurt. A grave blow has been struck at collective bargaining throughout the railroad industry. A dangerous new precedent has been set for erosion of the right to strike in other industries. A big gain has been registered by the capitalist overlords who are putting heavy pressure on their lackeys in government for harsher measures to cripple the unions.

The corporations are clamoring for a crusade against "union monopolies." They want to erect an "antitrust" barrier against industry-wide bargaining. They call for "antimonopoly" laws to block union coalitions and mergers. They are stepping up demands for special "labor courts" that would be empowered to ban any strike at will and dictate union contract terms.

Right now the capitalist politicians want to go slow on such mat-



Morse

ters. They wish to get by the 1968 elections before they turn to the dirty work demanded of them by the corporations. What line they will then take is foreshadowed by a basic fact revealed in the Congressional debate over Johnson's bill against the shopmen. Not a single member of Congress defended labor's unconditional right to strike. Not a single capitalist politician challenged Morse when he asserted that "... no union has an absolute right to strike . . . The right to strike under our system of law is a relative right."

This means that under today's changing conditions labor is in for some harsh blows at the hands of the capitalist politicians, Democratic and Republican, liberal and conservative. There can be only one real defense. The whole capitalist gang must be cleaned out of government, including labor's "friends" who have proven about as trustworthy as pet rattlesnakes. They must be replaced by representatives chosen from among the workers themselves. That step requires a complete break with all capitalist politics and the formation of an independent labor party based on the unions. The need for the workers to take that political road grows more urgent with each new union struggle.

Black Liberation Notes

Because traditional recruiting methods have failed to attract large numbers of black men to the New York City police force, the department is sending out special recruiting teams to other cities, particularly to predominantly black college campuses.

Deputy Chief Inspector Eldridge Waith, the man who commands most of Harlem's police precincts, has admitted that their recruiting problems stem in part from the fact that "We have a bad image. Many youth say that by being police officers we are finks."

There are approximately 1,355 Negroes in the New York City Police Department. They make up only five percent of the total police "army" of 27,112.

No sooner was it announced that the national Democratic convention will be in Chicago, than Robert Lucas of Chicago CORE declared that CORE would demonstrate against it.

"We will be saying that none of these clowns have anything to offer black people," he said.

The "peacekeeper," a futuristic armored car outfitted with automatically controlled rifles, gas guns and radar, resembles the gadget-filled vehicles found in James Bond movies — but there is nothing make believe about it. The "peacekeeper" is being developed by the El Monte, Calif., police department's newly formed Technical Research and Development Commission for use during rebellions in the black community. The "antiriot" police car includes

bullet-proof glass, lightweight armor of the type used for combat military helicopters, pneumatically operated metal braces with sharp protrusions to prevent people from overturning the car, and a device which allows cops inside the car to peer into dark alleys without revealing their presence by using headlights.

Every Saturday night for the past four weeks people have gathered informally at the Militant Labor Hall in New York to listen to taped interviews and speeches by Malcolm X. The series was sponsored by the New York Young Socialist Alliance.

Three white New Orleans teenagers have confessed they mur-

dered 20-year-old Steve R. Young because they wanted to "go out and kill a nigger."

It happened on the night of July 28 when Steve Young was standing on the corner of a street in Algiers, La., which is just across the river from New Orleans. An automobile passed and a series of bullets were fired, killing the youth.

The murder has gone unsolved since July, although according to police more than a dozen people, including relatives of the white boys, knew about it.

Six SNCC members were given stiff penalties in Federal Court on Oct. 13 on charges resulting from a demonstration held more than a year ago in front of the Atlanta army induction center. Four demonstrators were sentenced to three-year terms for "hindering inductees," another drew three years for "draft evasion," and all were given six months for "injury of government property."

When the news of Che Guevara's death first broke, the Black Anti-Draft Union at Queens College proclaimed Oct. 13 "Che Guevara Day" on campus. On that day an open rally, which attracted over 100 people, was held.

Ken Bailey, one of the organizers of the rally, told *The Militant* that, although they did not know whether the reports of Che's death were true, the students wanted to show their support for him. Speakers at the rally explained that, no matter what, "Che lives."

—Elizabeth Barnes



Malcolm X

How Oakland Police Attacked Protesters

BERKELEY, Oct. 17 — The police attack on demonstrating antiwar students at the Oakland army induction center this morning followed an all-night rally on the University of California campus here.

The students had been prevented by court injunction from using their own building — the Student Union — to plan the antidraft demonstration at the induction center. So they took over Sproul Plaza on campus for the rally last night. Police said the rally was bigger than previous Free Speech Movement or student strike rallies, with estimates placing the crowd at 6,000 - 10,000.

The rally was chaired by Mike Smith, leader of End the Draft Week here.

The meeting broke up to plan the action at the induction center, and then the students converged on the center. At 6 a.m. helmeted

police attacked the students with clubs and chemical sprays. Over a score were injured, and 20 students were arrested. Newsmen complained they were prevented by cops from witnessing the attack.

[The *New York Times* reported: "Jack Holper, a photographer for United Press International, said he had been 'belted around,' knocked down and squirted with the chemical spray."

[The *New York Post* added: "Dr. Norman Marcus, a physician at Mt. Zion hospital in San Francisco, said, 'I went to an injured woman. A policeman struck me in my chest as I tried to help her. I asked for his badge number; he smiled and hit me again.'"]

Students had agreed that, if attacked by the cops, they would retreat but keep the area blocked. They did this — and held 15 city blocks until 10 a.m., when the cops were finally able to get traffic through.

The students are planning further actions.

Your Help Needed On S.F. Viet Vote

SAN FRANCISCO — The first of a series of full-page advertisements urging the people of this city to vote "Yes" on Proposition P appeared in San Francisco newspapers Oct. 16.

Proposition P calls for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Vietnam.

In addition to the newspaper advertisements, Citizens for Yes on Peace are planning meetings, street rallies, benefit films and dances, and a big wind-up rally in Winterland Auditorium just before the election.

"Money is our only limitation," the committee says. "Money for ads, radio and TV spots, billboards and the 300,000 pieces of literature we're trying to get out to all San Francisco voters."

Urgent

Help from people across the country is urgently needed to roll up a big antiwar vote here on Nov. 7. More money is needed. More national sponsors of the drive for a "Yes" vote are needed. More campaign volunteers are needed.

Ed Farley, chairman of Citizens for Yes on Peace, urged people living on the West Coast to come to San Francisco to help with the campaign. "If you can't come here," he said, "send money — as much as you can as soon as you can. Our address is: Citizens for Yes on Peace, 55 Colton Street, San Francisco. Phone: 861-1866."

Court Upholds Cambridge Poll

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — It is now almost certain that a proposition will appear on the ballot here Nov. 7 permitting voters to register their stand in favor of withdrawing U.S. troops from Vietnam.

A State Superior Court ruled Oct. 9 that such a referendum was in accord with the State Constitution. The ruling came on appeal of the Cambridge Neighborhood Committee on Vietnam whose petition to place such a proposition on the ballot was rejected by the city.

Petitions Sufficient

The court said the issue should be put on the ballot provided the petition contained the necessary signatures of 3,650 registered voters. On Oct. 13 Cambridge officials said they had completed a check of the petitions and found them sufficient. They indicated they are considering appealing the court decision but legal opinion is that it is reasonably certain the issue will go on the ballot.

The Superior Court also upheld the constitutionality of a second referendum petition and authorities are still checking if it contains the necessary number of signatures.

Boutelle Ends Southern Tour With Texas, La., Meetings

By Derrick Morrison

AUSTIN, Texas — The last leg of the Paul Boutelle Southern campaign tour — in Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma — has been crowded with campus meetings, interviews and informal discussions.

In Houston, the Socialist Workers Party Vice Presidential candidate spoke on three campuses and we talked extensively with militants in Houston SNCC. Most of the SNCC members were among the 51 brothers and sisters expelled from Texas Southern University after the cops invaded the campus May 16. Last month, they tried twice through the federal courts to get readmitted to the school, but each time the courts upheld the TSU administration.

Right now Houston SNCC is busy putting together a newspaper called *Black '67*. (For a subscription write to Houston SNCC, P.O. Box 88012, Houston, Texas 77004.) They are also publicizing the case of the TSU five, all of whom face murder charges growing out of the May 16 police invasion during which one cop was killed and two were wounded.

Despite the wholesale purge of militants at TSU, there are still several black power advocates on campus. At present they are organized in the Afro-American Cultural Society. Boutelle spoke before this group. In addition, a broader meeting was held which was followed by a lively discussion revolving around the nature of socialist society.

Other meetings in Houston included an SDS-sponsored talk at the University of Houston and a meeting at Rice College.

Boutelle also had a 50-minute interview on Radio KTRH. He appeared along with State Senator Barbara Jordan and Dean Tollet of the TSU law school. The discussion revolved around the question of whether racism is a product of capitalist society.

Here in Austin, Boutelle spoke to over 200 students at a two-and-a-half-hour meeting sponsored by the University of Texas SDS. A lot of the students at the meeting were educated about the nature of the black rebellions and black nationalism and \$50 worth of literature was purchased.

The next day Boutelle spoke at Houston Tillotson College, an all-black campus of 600 students.

Today we went to a meeting of the U. of Texas Committee to End the War in Vietnam where plans were being made to send a student contingent to Washington Oct. 21



Photo by Stanley Wright

AT RICE U. Derrick Morrison, right, selling socialist literature at meeting for Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President.

and to have a demonstration in Austin the same day. Boutelle spoke briefly on the SWP's program in relation to the war.

In New Orleans we talked with militants in the black community, activists in the Southern Conference Educational Fund (SCEF),

and several student radicals (black and white) from Louisiana University. The students at Louisiana State U. are going to set up a meeting for Boutelle on campus which will test the university's speaker ban against "communists" and "atheists."

5 L.A. Blacks Jailed After Antidraft Rally

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — As a result of their participation in a rally held by the Black Anti-Draft Union of Los Angeles, five members of the organization have been arrested. The rally was called to protest the drafting of young black men to fight America's wars of aggression.

Another point of great concern at the meeting was the inhuman treatment of students at the Manual Arts High School by school authorities. For some time a fight has been waged by the black community to get rid of the white principal at the school. The meeting was held across the street from the school and attracted approximately 250 students and other interested persons in the neighborhood.

The school administration as well as the L.A. police turned out

for the rally in force. Both groups were consulting each other during the meeting.

The five members of the Anti-Draft Union who were arrested included Vera Greenwood, a grade school teacher who was arrested by police who barged into the school where she teaches; Mrs. Greenwood's 15-year-old daughter, Debra Greenwood, who spoke at the rally about her plans to start a newspaper at Manual Arts High that would deal with matters of interest to the students; Cornell Henderson, organizer for south Los Angeles CORE; John Harris, coordinator for the Black Anti-Draft Union, who is presently out on \$1,500 bail resulting from an arrest last year for "criminal syndicalism"; and James Johnson, student at Los Angeles City College and president of the Black Student Union there.

All five were charged with 1) using a loud speaker too close to a school, 2) disturbing the peace, and 3) inciting a riot. All except Debra Greenwood (who was arraigned as a minor) were released on \$550 bail.

Che Guevara Memorial In New York on Nov. 3

NEW YORK — Supporters of the Cuban revolution will gather Friday, Nov. 3, in a memorial meeting to pay tribute to Che Guevara. A wide range of speakers will honor the fallen revolutionary. The meeting is sponsored by the Militant Labor Forum.

Among the speakers will be Paul Sweezy, co-editor of *Monthly Review* and co-author with Leo Huberman of *Cuba: Anatomy of a Revolution*, one of the first books in English to present a truthful picture of Cuba right after the revolution; Pedro Juan Rua, secretary for political education of the New York section of the Movement for Puerto Rican Independence (MPI); and Elizabeth Suth-

erland, author of a forthcoming book on Cuba, who was in Cuba last summer.

Other speakers will be Edward Shaw, organizational secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, and former Midwest representative of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee; Derrick Morrison, national committee member of the Young Socialist Alliance, who has just completed a campaign tour of the South with Paul Boutelle, Socialist Workers Party candidate for Vice President; and a representative of SNCC.

The meeting will be held at the Militant Labor Forum hall at 873 Broadway, near 18th St. It will begin at 8:30 p.m.



Photo by Shannon

DISCUSSION PERIOD. Lee Lockwood answering questions at New York Militant Labor Forum Oct. 13. Lockwood, photographer and author of "Castro's Cuba, Cuba's Fidel," spoke to capacity crowd of 270. Lively discussion followed on all aspects of Cuban Revolution. Many of Lockwood's fine photographs of Cuba were on display. Of Che Guevara, Lockwood said: "I think what comes through is his purity and integrity of character."

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